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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD

Ianufacture of Ammunition and Engines of War

nlistment of Discharged Sailors.

ncrease of the Marine Force.

EFENSE OF THE CAPITAL.

iews of the Senatorial Mind on the Cuban Question.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1873.

Naval Stores and Manufactures.

The preparations of the Government to meet any contingencies that may arise out of the Cuban complication, are being pressed with the utmost vigor at the Washington Navy Yard, as well as at other yards along the Atlantic coast. During the war the excessed condition of the Navy Yards at Norfolk and the proximity of the Washington Navy Yard to the Southern Coast, devolved upon it a new and important branch of naval work, that of manufacture and supply. The fires of the foundry are again burning, constantly turning out castings which are being shipped to the northern navy yards. Fixed ammunition from the laboratory is being constantly shipped, and orders to manufacture 30,000 shells have just been issued. Orders have also been issued for the immediate manufacture of a large number of iron gun carriages for guns of the heaviest calibre. In the ordnance shops additional howitzers are being rapidly completed, and completed equipments are being turned out for the Gatling guns to be used on ship board. The boiler works are busily engaged in the construction of new boilers, so as to be prepared for emergencies. The store houses are still filled with large supplies of equipment and other stores, which are now being daily shipped to points where most needed for the fitting out of the vessels destined for Cuban waters.

Rapid Enlistment.

The yard being a recruiting rendezvous, all good sailors are enlisted at once. The colored element seems to be unusually patriotic. The number of those who daily apply, wishing to serve their country as cooks, scullions, waiters &c., being sufficient to man a frigate. The force of marines has been increased to such an extent by recent enlistments, that the barracks of the corps are inadequate to accommodate the new recruits, which has necessitated the temporary occupation of the chapel at the Yard for quarters. The receiving ship Relief will be put in commission to sail for Key West. The Shawmut, carrying three guns, is being caulked and will be ready to sail in a few days.

Defense of Washington.

There are three iron clad monitor rams at the yard: the Montauk, 2 guns; the Picataqua, 4 gun; and the Hero, one gun. As yet nothing has been done upon these, but if the necessity arises, they will be put in complete order and be used as a guard for the patrol of the Potomac river and the Chesapeake Bay, for which service they are eminently adapted. These vessels, while capable of effective service for harbor defense, are not suitable for sea service. The Montauk, which figured prominently in the late war, has numerous marks of her engagements, her tunnel and deck showing many deep indentations. Torpedo attachments will be placed on board of each of these vessels, if their services should be needed. The large vessels lying at anchor, and little monitors under the cover of darkness, could approach almost unseen and use with deadly effect their submarine destructives. Independent of these monitors, the defense of Washington would be doubly assured by the use of channel torpedoes, and elaborate obstructions, now ready for use, the fortifications already existing, and by the addition, if called for, of additional water batteries.

Senators on the Spanish Question.

The leading Senators, among whom are Cameron, Morton, Scott, Sherman, Boutwell and Sumner, in conversation express themselves in favor of a Conservative policy not inconsistent with National honor. They will support the President in the policy which he may see fit to adopt.

CASUALTIES.

School Teacher Injured on the Pennsylvania Central.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 22, 1873.

This afternoon, Brinton Lyon, a school teacher from Cokeville, was struck by the engine of the Indiana local freight, near Blairsville Institute. His left arm was broken, his head badly cut, and his side bruised. Dr. J. Hughes attending, reports him hurt internally, and his symptoms very unfavorable. He was walking on the road and had notice of the approaching train, but did not heed it. No blame is attached to the engineer, who did all in his power to avoid the accident.

Freight Conductor Killed.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ADA, OHIO, Nov. 22, 1873.

Geo. Allegar, a freight Conductor, fell under train to-day and had both legs cut off, one above and one below the knee. Death ended in about one hour after the accident.

Accident at Mansfield.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 23, 1873.

A. G. McPherson, of Cannonsburg, in getting on the Chartiers Mail train while in motion, at Mansfield this morning, slipped on the platform, falling between the cars. The train was immediately stopped, but McPherson was terribly injured.

Woman Burned to Death.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
DAYTON, O., November 23, 1873.

Last night Mrs. F. Bilch, living near Carrollton, was burned to death while cooking supper. Her apron caught fire, which was communicated to her clothing, and as no one was in herself was in the house at the time, she was burned to death before help could arrive.

Drowning of a Woman.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 23, 1873.

An unknown woman, while crossing the canal race bridge, east of here, was struck by an east-going Columbus train this evening, knocked into the race and drowned.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PIERCETON MICH., November 22, 1873.

While Moses Quincy was loading a gun today, it accidentally went off shooting his brother with fatal results.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 24, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lakes and New England northerly and southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, rain and snow.

For the Middle States northwesterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the Southern States southwesterly winds rising temperature and cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes and thence to Tennessee southerly winds occasional snow and rain and colder weather clearing during the day. For the Northwest cloudy weather and southerly winds. Reports are missing from the whole of the Northwest, and the trans Mississippi country.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 23—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	50	S. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	29	N.	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa.	32	N.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	54	Calm.	Light Rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	55	N.	Threat'g
Nashville, Tenn.	54	Calm.	Heavy Rain.
New Orleans, La.	70	S.	Threat'g.
Omaha, Neb.	31	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	44	S. E.	Light Rain.
St. Louis, Mo.	37	N.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.	46	Calm.	Cloudy.
Chicago.	26	S. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati.	24	E.	Fair.

Funeral Kilpatrick out of the Woods

[Special Dispatch to Commercial.
BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 22, 1873.

After a hard wagon ride through the woods thirty-six hours, General Kilpatrick arrived last night and delivered a lecture to a crowded house. He left on a special train for the East. Great fears were felt for the General's safety until he turned up all right.

THE SENTENCE OF TWEED.

Twelve Years' Imprisonment,

AND A FINE OF $12,750 Imposed.

THE REMARKS OF JUDGE DAVIS.

The Convict in the Tombs.

NEW YORK, November 22.—At the opening of the Oyer and Terminer this morning, Mr. Graham continued his able argument in arrest of judgment in the Tweed case. He made a long argument on the question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to try misdemeanors, urging that the Court of Special Sessions alone could try such cases. Mr. Graham concluded his argument at 12:28, and Judge Davis overruled all his motions for arrest of judgment, etc.

When he concluded his address, which was after recess, Mr. Tremaine moved that the prisoner be sentenced on each separate count in the indictment, subject only to such modifications as the Judge in his clemency might make. Mr Graham struggled to avert the penalty asked for, and, failing, gave way to his emotions. Tweed himself seemed much affected. Counsel having concluded their arguments, Judge Davis said it would be womanly in him to seek to evade an apparent conflict between his views expressed on the first trial of the prisoner and those now entertained by the court. He said he entered upon the present trial holding the views he had entertained at the first trial, that the prisoner could be sentenced, if found guilty, to but one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250; but he had changed those views after consulting all accessible authorities on the subject. After stating that by the verdict of the jury the number of convictions were fifty-one, the Judge said:

"If any one thinks it is agreeable for me to pass such judgment he is mistaken, for I would gladly have the acceptance of such a position fall upon other shoulders. I shall not shrink from any feeling of its harshness or severity to prevent the performance of my simple duty. Nevertheless, I have the power, and in pronouncing judgment I shall endeavor to exercise it so as to tempt Justice in some degree with mercy. It is deeply to be regretted that the Legislature have not provided a long sentence and punishment to chara cterize offenses of this kind, in different forms, and fix penalties for each offense where committed in different forms from those which may be imposed by our statutes. Public officers who rob the people by appropriating public monies, or allow others to do so through their instrumentality or connivance, are unfortunately in the state of our law not to be adjudged felons or punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, but escape under forms of indictment for misdemeanor, subject for each to pay a penalty of $250, or a single year in the penitentiary.

If this were a general verdict this would be all the Court could impose, notwithstanding that the prisoner took for his own use more than a million dollars in the manner described. If there were a general verdict rendered, the Court could only pass through the farcical performance of rendering a judgment of $250 and one year's imprisonment for the nuisances robbery of the city and county of more than one million dollars. Under the verdict the Court has larger powers, which it will exercise, and I hope with prudence and due regard to the interests of the public and the example to be made.

Tweed was then ordered to stand up, which he did slowly, and on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, replied almost inaudibly, "nothing," his counsel adding. "He has spoken through his counsel." Judge Davis then resumed: "William M. Tweed, you stand convicted by a verdict of a jury of twelve honest men, of a large number of crimes charged against you, united in one indictment and that verdict in the opinion of the court could not have been otherwise without violation of the oaths which the jury had taken—an utter disregard with the obligations under which they rested to speak the truth and the whole truth.

With all the opportunity you had, had you faithfully performed your duties to the city, to win the honor and respect of the whole community, you saw fit to pervert the opportunity you possessed and the powers with which you were clothed, in a manner more wicked, more infamous and more outrageous than any instance of like character which the whole history of the civilized world contains. Instead of protecting the public you plundered it; instead of standing guard where the law placed you over the treasury of your county, you threw that treasury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the advice of your associates under circumstances which make it transparent that you were engaged in a concerted conspiracy to plunder the treasury of this county in which yourself and associates in crime were principally to benefit. The evidence on this subject now leave no manner of doubt in the minds of any, that the commencement of it all was the entering by you on those duties as president of the Board of Audit on the 5th of May.

The history to-day shows that your career of plunder began, and from that day forward consecutively till the whole nineteen accounts before that Board had been audited and certified, and warrants issued and money paid. The evidence is conclusive that the whole proceeding was instituted to carry out a concealed plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you.

It is in vain to suggest that your trial and conviction have been the result of any partisan feeling, that this was after all, as one of the jurors summoned on, that was expressed it, a struggle between the ins and the outs': No, the whole struggle has been a struggle between honesty and fraud; between virtue and crime."

The Judge here, in vindication of the non-partisan nature of the prosecution, alluded to the *Times* in first giving the figures the light, and to the great assistance rendered by Charles O'Connor and Samuel J. Tilden in the preparation of the legal proceedings, and continued:

If there were no other testimony that, in my judgment, would be conclusively established by the fact that on each of the several claims, as they were passed on and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly fixed and prescribed at 24 per cent., while the share of your associates had been fixed by a somewhat similar standard of plunder. It is impossible to believe that in the distribution of 100 cases, in which the warrants were received on these warrants, just 24 per cent of each sum should always be allotted to you, without an understanding in advance by a concerted arrangement that this exact sum should be your fixed proportion of money of which the county had been plundered.

It would be wrong and unjust to entertain for a moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of evidence so clear and plain, that never have I seen a case where the evidence was so overwhelming and where it was so impossible for the Jury to fail to come to come to a just and conclusive verdict. Though the whole of this trial you remained, up to the very moment of your conviction, as calm and serene as though you relied upon your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was only that audacity and confidence in the omnipotence of corruption, rather than reliance upon your innocence." The Judge emphasized this sentence by bringing his clenched hand down upon his desk.) "The duty of the Court now is to pronounce upon you the sentence, a sentence that may be adequate to your crime."

The several counts on which Tweed was found guilty were grouped and fifty-one distinct sentences imposed, making his term twelve years imprisonment in the county Jail, and imposing a fine of $12,750.

Counsel then gave notice they would move for a bill of exceptions and Judge Davis said the session of the court would be prolonged to give counsel time for due preparations. The Judge then ordered such counsel for the defense as subscribed to the paper presented to him at the opening of the trial, to be in court Monday morning next for the purpose of inquiring into their action.

Tweed received his sentence calmly, was then removed by Sheriff Brennan, attended by a strong force of Deputy Sheriffs.—Tweed is now sixty-six years of age. Curiously enough, the name of William M. Tweed is already inscribed on the marble slab in the main gateway of the jail, where it was placed years ago when the Board of Supervisors, of which he was a member, erected the building.

When Tweed reached the sheriff's office he looked terribly crestfallen and sank down in a chair. Every effort was made throughout the evening, and until midnight, by his counsel to obtain a stay of proceedings, but without avail. Justices Pratt and Ingraham refused to interfere. The sheriff then made arrangements to relieve himself of the responsibility for the safe custody of his prisoner, and at ten minutes past one, Sunday morning, Tweed was taken to the tombs and the gates were closed behind him.

MARIETTA, O.

Death of an Old Citizen—Financial Affairs.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MARIETTA, O., November 23, 1873.

Hon Mark. Green, a prominent representative of this county, died at his residence last night. Financial affairs are in a gloomy condition in our city, to much so, that but little interest is manifested in our Cuban or other affairs.

Obsequies of Senator Hale.

DOVER, N. H., November 22.—The funeral of the late Hon. John P. Hale took place to-day. Stores were closed and bells tolled between two and four o'clock. At half-past one short services were held at the late residence of the deceased, and the remains were then taken to the Unitarian church. There were twelve pall bearers, including Governor Straw, Ex-Governor Harriman and Judge Daniel Chase, with Mr. Hale ten years in the United States Senate. The services in the church included an address, after which the remains were taken to the Pine Hill cemetery.

SECOND EDITION.

CUBA.

Conservative Feeling at the Capital.

Views of Senator Boutwell.

THE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS THE SITUATION,

Capt. Fry's Appeal for His Crew

The Captured British Subjects.

Resolutions of the Cincinnati Board of Trade.

THE SPANISH ARAPILES.

The officers of the Spanish war steamer Arapiles, now being completely fitted out at the Navy Yard, have received orders to take their vessel to Cuban waters as soon as possible. Officers at the yard say it will be a shame to allow her to depart. They fail to see why the United States should be so considerate when the presence of the iron-clad would be a hostage for the Virginius at least.

FEELING IN WALL STREET—GREAT ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

In Wall Street, affairs have been in a feverish and unsettled condition with wide and frequent fluctuations in different markets on advices from Madrid in regard to the demands of Ministes Sickles and the defiant attitude of the Spanish Government. Gold rallied and stocks fell off on the sensational telegrams from Washington that war was inevitable.

The same authority reports that General Sherman left last night on a tour of inspection of the Atlantic and Gulf States.

Prominent naval officers in this city, commenting upon the great activity in preparing vessels for sea, say that within thirty days there will be in Cuban waters at least twenty of the most powerful vessels in the United States service. Secretary Robeson had an early interview to-day with the Bureau officers of the Navy Department, in which he reiterated his instructions that the various divisions of the naval service shall exert their utmost efforts that all vessels being prepared for sea shall be in first-class order in every respect, at an early period for active service.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

NEW YORK, November 22.—At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the order to heads of the different departments, are to push work upon the different vessels forward as rapidly as possible. Additional men have been added to nearly all the departments and there are now about twenty-six hundred employed in the yard. There are six vessels either in course of preparation for war or about to be prepared. These it has been learned from reliable source, that the government is doing work only on two, namely the Colorado and Minnesota; the work on the others is being done by contract. This action has been taken because it is impossible for the regular Government navy yards to send off the vessels required in the time specified. Admiral Porter's torpedo boat is being rapidly prepared for service and workmen are engaged on the Florida which has the reputation of being the fastest vessel ever built, being capable of making eighteen knots an hour for six days, without stopping to coal. The steam yacht America, built for Henry N. Smith, the well-known navigator, has been purchased or chartered for a despatch boat.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ON THE VIRGINIUS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH COMMANDANT AND BURRIEL.

NEW YORK, November 22.—*El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in this city, contains a variety of fresh correspondence from Cuba. From this it appears that sixteen men captured on the Virginius, who claimed to be British subjects and who sought the protection of the British Vice Consul, which Burriel refused to acknowledge, were not neglected by the British authorities at Kingston, Jamaica. After the Vice Consul found his efforts in vain, the British Commander at Jamaica, took the matter in hand and telegraphed to the Governor of Santiago de Cuba in the following words:

"In the interests of friendly relations existing between our respective Governments, I beg you to delay the execution of the alleged English subjects captured on the Virginius until the Captain of the British frigate Niobe can communicate with you. The Niobe leaves today for Santiago." To this request Burriel replied by telegraph: "I do not possess the authority to accede to the petition you send me. The law must be fulfilled." The men who claimed to be British subjects were executed without allowing sufficient time for investigation as to the truth or falsity of their claim.

THE WEAK KNEED.

A letter from Senor Alfora to General Burriel, offering to the Cuban cause, says, and to divulge secrets confided to him, if his life is spared, is also published. In this offer Alfaro is joined by seven other Cubans.

WORK ON THE ARAPILES.

Strangers visiting the navy yard are not allowed on board the Spanish ship Arapiles. Nearly three thousand men are working in the yard, and the number is being increased daily.

A HERALD SPECIAL,

from Washington, says the Spanish objections to our demands are the following: First, that the Virginius is not an American ship, as she was owned by Cubans and registered in the name of Patterson, residing in New York: Second, she has forfeited even this false registery by subsequent sale to other parties; third, that she has frequently sailed during the past two years under flags of other countries; fourth, that General Quesada was not a citizen of the United States; fifth, that the Virginius, at the time of her capture was engaged in an unlawful expedition against a friendly power.

CAPTAIN FRY'S APPEAL.

to the Spanish authorities is published. In it he asks nothing for himself, but all for the crew, many of whom were, he says, entirely ignorant of the destination of the Virginius when she left Kingston, and for several equally innocent passages he pleaded strongly. Captain Fry closes his letter as follows: "The consul knows well that I am not pleading for my life. I have not prayed to God for it, nor even to the blessed Mother. I have neither house nor country, a victim of war and persecutions, the way of prosperity being closed to me to such a point that I have not been able to provide bread for my wife and seven children, bound as they are to suffer for the necessaries of life. My life is one of suffering and I look back upon what has happened to me as a benefiter of God, and it is not for me therefore to ask favors of any one."

COAST HARBORS—A SHIPS AT NEW LONDON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22.—The Chief of the Engineer corps has ordered officers in charge of Coast Harbors to put them in proper defence and torpedoes with the necessary electrical cable, instruments, tackle, &c., to be planted along the coast. The Navy Department has been informed by the commandant of the New London station that on the night of the 20th ult. two men, representing themselves to be Naval Engineers, tried to force their way on board the Dictator, and when resisted by the watchman fired at him. They then made their escape.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—A large mass meeting was held here to-night, of Cuban sympathizers. After several speeches, resolutions were adopted expressing admiration of the Cubans and their sacrifices during the past five years, condemning Spanish cruelty attending the capture of American citizens under the American flag, and their slaughter at Santiago; re-asserting the Monroe Doctrine and pledging support to the Government in any proper step taken to redress the Spanish outrage.

CINCINNATI BOARD OF TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trade to-day:

WHEREAS; the barbarous treatment of the persons lately captured off the coast of Cuba by the Spaniards; having caused a widespread feeling of indignation throughout the United States calling for some action on the part of the government; and hoping the principles of arbitration under which our nation settled all difficulties with England may be safely invoked; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the national authorities to rely upon peacable arbitration for the settlement of the difficulties, and that while we denounce the atrocities of the local authorities of Cuba, we sympathize with those who are struggling to establish a republican form of government in Spain.

SENATOR BOUTWELL FAVORS PEACE.

CHICAGO, November 22.—Ex-Secretary Boutwell, lectured here to-night on finances and the panic. In the course of his lecture, referring to Cuban matters, he deprecated the idea of war, counselled moderation and argued that our sympathies and moral aid, ought to be given to Spain in her effort to establish a republic.

ACTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CUBAN ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The Cuban Patriotic Association met to-night and protested against the enlistment of men for Cuban expeditions or any other act likely to violate the laws of the United States, and appointed a committee to make such disposition of a large lot of land given to the association as would inure to its best advantage.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1873.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington specials to New York papers contain the following: "During an interview with a prominent Senator, President Grant is said to have used the following language: 'When the Government makes every preparation for an aggressive or defensive policy, fits out its navy, and does everything to make the army effective up to the limit of calling for troops, you can put whatever construction you please on such activity. If I were to judge of such movements as a civilian, I should say they were war-like. I do not remember of anything of the kind having been done in this country which was not a preface to war or satisfaction for our offended honor. So far I believe our history sustains me in the assertion. If my message to Congress does not convey this idea, it will be because I forget the words in which to express it.'"

NO VIOLENCE TO SICKLES—ARBITRATION SUGGESTED.

MADRID—EVENING—November 22.—The reports that violence has been offered by the Madrid populace to General Sickles are pronounced false. President Chartelan had a long conference to-day with Leyard, the British Minister. The result of the interview is favorable to the continuance of good relations. The idea of submitting the case of the Virginius to arbitration is much talked of. Should this course be agreed to the German Emperor is indicated as the probable arbitrator.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1873.

THE ESCAPE OF SHARKEY.

Another keeper of the Toombs has been arrested on the charge of wilfully allowing Sharkey, the convicted murderer, to escape.

A THIRTEEN YEAR OLD BOY KILLS HIS UNCLE.

George Boice, aged thirteen, has been arrested on the charge of fatally shooting his uncle, John Hutton. The boy entered his uncle's store, remarking, apparently in jest, "Now I'll fix you," drew a revolver and fired.

VARIOUS BANKING IRREGULARITIES.

Frank L. Taintor, the alleged defaulting cashier of the defunct Atlantic Bank, has been remanded for sentence, the motion for a new trial being denied.

Andrew L. Roberts and Robert Gleason, the alleged bond forgers, have had fifteen additional indictments for forgery found against them.

AFTER JAY COOKE & CO.

William Torobe, of Philadelphia, has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in this district, against Jay Cooke & Co., basing his petition upon the non-payment by the company of a certificate of deposit.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Cale Gunning, a well known burglar, was to-day taken from the penitentiary, where he had just completed a six months term, and locked up at the police headquarters on a charge of complicity in the Nathan murder preferred by John T. Irving. Irving implicated both Gunning and Daniel Kelley in the murder by stating that the former killed Nathan while Kelly and he were waiting in the house. It is also stated that Kelly is under arrest.

Marine News.

STETTIN, November 23.—The steamship Washington, from New York has arrived.

CRIMES.

The Clark Family.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LOCK HAVEN, Pa., November 22, 1873.

John Clark, arrested in Harrisburg for robbing the Keystone saloon of this city, was brought here last night. He had spent all the money he stole except seventeen cents, but had a fine suit of clothes, a watch, and trinkets innumerable.

A son of Clark is high constable of Renovo, and now under bail for trial on a charge of leading the rioters last summer, when four or five Swedes were killed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $364,772,231.

An extension of postal service has been ordered on the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Hagerstown to Martinsburg.

The steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The wreck of the ship Atlantic is fast breaking up. Last week thirteen bodies of her passengers washed ashore and were buried. The heavy rains have exposed the bodies of many of those interred at the time of the disaster in April last.

Tom Allen, Arthur Chambers and Tom Kelly, who were arrested last Friday night on requisitions from Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, for participating in the prize fight between Allen and McCoole on Illinois soil last September, were taken to Edwardsville, Madison Co., Ill., on Saturday by Sheriff Cooper, where it is probable they will be bailed.

A petition signed by all the members of the Chicago bar and a large number of prominent business men of the city has been forwarded to Washington, asking President Grant to appoint Judge Drummond, at present Judge of the United States Circuit Court to the vacant Chief Justiceship of the United States.

A Des Moines dispatch says that liberal contributions for the suffering people in northwestern Iowa are being received from other portions of the State, and are being forwarded as rapidly as possible. The refusal of the Illinois Central railroad to carry them gratuitously, is delaying them considerably.

The official majority of Taylor for governor of Wisconsin over Washburne, is fifteen thousand four hundred and eleven he, running nearly one thousand ahead of the balance of the ticket. The legislature will stand as follows: Senate seventeen Republicans, fifteen Reformers; Assembly fifty nine Reformers, forty one Republicans.

At 9 o'clock last night, a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Yreke Cal., lasting fifteen seconds. The shock was also felt at Grave creek, Oregon, one hundred miles north. It was the severest shock ever felt in that part of the country.

The United States storeship Supply, has arrived at New York from the Mediterranean.

The Steamer Celtic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Committee of the Georgia Press Association have decided to postpone the National Press Association, called to meet at St. Louis on the 26th inst., to some future time.

Wreck of a Cable Steamer—Eighteen Men Drowned.

TORONTO, November 23.—The following particulars have been received regarding the lost Anglo-American cable steamer, Robert Lowe, from the surviving officers: After connecting La Manche and Placentiatown by cable, the steamer left the latter port on the 19th, bound for St. Johns.

Five minutes after striking, the ships poop was under water. McKendon, of the Hearts Content staff, and Day, second steward, were drowned in the cabin. The rest were swept off the decks by heavy seas, which in a few hours reduced the steamer to atoms. On Friday five bodies were picked up and buried. Eighteen were lost in all.

The Episcopal Church and Thanksgiving Day.

The the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: When we meet together as I trust all of us will gladly do, on Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 27) "to return thanks to Almighty God for the manifold mercies He has vouchsafed to us during the past yier," in the appointed service of the Church, let us duly regard the good counsel of the Governor of this Commonwealth, that we then also pray that the afflicted people of other of these United States may be delivered from the pestilence which is within their borders"—The Bishop therefor authorizes and requests that in the "Prayer for all condition of men" this petion be used next after the words "righteousness of life"—

"have, pity O Lord upon all our brethern in this land visited with pestilence, and mercifully withdraw from them the grievous sickness and sufferings with which they are afflicted."

Vary affectionally, your Bishop,

J. B. KERFOOT.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14, 1873.

Alleged Incendiarism—Gambling Establishment Suppressed.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., November 23, 1873.

A. C. Keil and Ed. Ballouf, charged with setting fire to a drug store last August owned by Keil, who held heavy insurance in the North American company, were arrested at two o'clock this morning.

Two gambling establishments were raided by the police this morning. Sixteen sports were arrested and valuable gaiming apparatus captured.

A Serious Charge.

[Special Dispatch to the Comm ercial.
MONTICELLO, IND., Nov. 23, 1873.

A man named Willey, a citizen of this place, was arrested on a charge of committing rape on his daughter. Public feeling is high against him. It is thought that if the law does not act promptly in the matter, the citizens will take it into their own hands.

Suicide of an old St. Louis Citizen.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Major John C. Fell, an old citizen of St. Louis, a Union officer during the war, died last night from an overdose of morphine administered by himself. Business misfortune is said to be the cause. He has a brother in Philadelphia.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

No Hostile Demonstration Against General Sickles.

Peaceful Arbitration Probable in the Spanish Difficulty.

PLOT TO BETRAY CARTAGENA.

Disturbance in the City.

SPEECH OF DISRAELI AT GLASGOW.

The British Government Criticised

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

MORE PEACEABLE FEELING—SPANISH GOVERNMENT DENY HOSTILITY TO MINISTER SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The Spanish question is everywhere discussed with more calmness than last week, and the impression seems to prevail to a greater extent than heretofore, that there will be no war between the United States and Spain. The tone of the Spanish ministery continues friendly, and a disposition is manifested to act in all matters in the controversy in such a way as will preserve peace between the two nations. The only important communication received to-day from Madrid was by the Spanish minister, Admiral Porter, who communicated the contents to Secretary Fish.

SICKLES DOES NOT DEPART—PROBABLE SURRENDER OF CARTAGENA.

MADRID November 22.—The *Politica* newspaper says that in consequence of steps taken by Layard, the British Minister, Gen. Sickles has suspended the preparations which he has been making for his departure from Madrid.

It is rumored that the insurgents of Cartagena intend to surrender. This would release the vessels now in their possession and render the whole iron clad fleet available in case of trouble with the United States.

The Spanish Government contradict the report of any hostile demonstrations against the American Minister, and say that General Sickles is treated with consideration and respect; that some intemperance of language of the monarchial press was promptly silenced by threat of immediate punishment.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP.

KEY WEST, November, 23.—The United States steamer Worcester, the flagship of the North Atlantic fleet has arrived.

PLOT TO SURRENDER CARTAGENA—DISTURBANCE INSIDE THE CITY.

MADRID, November 22.—A plot to surrender Cartagena to the national forces was discovered in that city a few days ago, and all the military leaders except Contreras, were arrested. Contreras and Galvez are now the sole rulers. A terrible cannonade and fusillade were progressing last night, and it was believed the military element had made efforts to liberate their commanders, and were shelled by the forts, which are now manned by convicts. The national forces besieging Cartagena remained passive during the firing.

France.

BAZAINE TRIAL—DISTINGUISHED WITNESSES.

PARIS, November 22.—Mm. Gambetta and Jules Favre appeared as witnesses to-day on the Bazaine trial. There was a crowded audience, and their testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. M. Favre gave an account of his interview with Bismarck, and declared that the latter told him that he had reason to believe that Marshal Bazaine would not recognize the government of September. The statement caused a profound sensation in the court room.

England.

SPEECH BY DISRAELI—CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT—HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Disraeli made a political speech at Glasgow last evening. He severely criticized the government, and predicted a great struggle in Europe between the spiritual and temporal powers. He feared the conflict must result in anarchy, and declared that the Protestants of home rule in Ireland would unmask and show Great Britain their real designs.

THE "TIMES" DISCUSSES THE VIRGINIUS—FAILURE OF PLOT TO SURRENDER CARTAGENA.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 5 A. M.—The *Times* to-day says the demand for the surrender of the Virginius could not with justice be maintained, but other demands reported to have been made on Spain by the United States are such as England might well join in.

A special to the *Times* reports that the plot for the surrender of Cartagena proved a complete failure. Contreras has since been arrested by the Intransigents on suspicion of connivance with the conspirators.

PLOT TO BETRAY CARTAGENA.

DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—An immense demonstration in favor of home rule took place in this city to-day. It is estimated that 60,000 persons took part in the procession, and the rousing meeting which followed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Butts, Martin and others. No disturbance occurred.

Italy.

THE UMPIRE OF THE JOINT CLAIMS.

ROME, November 22.—Count Corti, the Italian minister at Washington, but now here, and the umpire in the American and British Joint Claims commission, has received a congratulating letter from the British goverment.

A Genuine Reduction.

The panic and general depression in business seems to be working to the advantage of buyers. One by one our representative houses announce a reduction in prices, especially to cash customers. The latest addition to the list is Mr. Jesse H. Lippincott, 231 Liberty street. His half column on our first page will be found interesting reading matter for retail grocers, and dealers in general merchandise. This house is headquarters for all kinds of canned goods, English and American pickles, Banner Baking Powder, Sapollo and hand Sapollo, Column's Mustard, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to a late importation of eight hundred cases of Morton's Pickles received direct. Their quality is very superior, while the price is away below any English goods ever offered.

Charged With Conspiracy.

Informations were made on Friday before Alderman Yeatman, by the business managers of the *Commercial* and *Telegraph*, and Mr. A. W. Rook of the *Dispatch*, charging a number of compositors lately employed in their respective offices, with conspiracy. The allegations are that the defendants conspired, confederated and combined together to hinder and impede the publication of the newspapers named, and to prevent workmen from engaging there. Several of the accused were arrested, and in default of bail were committed to jail for a hearing on Friday next. Subsequently the parties were released on their own recognizance.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WHEELING, W. VA., November 23, 1873.

River seven feet and falling slowly. Departed—Juniata, for Pittsburgh; Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh.

Thermometer since 7 A. M., and still continues very hard.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—23 deaths during the past week, three from yellow fever.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Twelve feet six inches, and rising. Rain fell all day.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE November 23.—The river is rising again and is seven feet on the shoals. It commenced raining again at five P. M. Warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Arrived.—Dictator, Cairo; Chester, Memphis; Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Bertram, Keokuk. Departed—Charles Bodman, New Orleans. River falling slowly. Rain fell nearly all day, clearing up now.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind. November 23.—Cloudy and wet. Rained all night and nearly all day. Mercury 45 to 50. The river has risen two inches. Port list. —Down—Dick Longworth, Ada Lynn, Morning Star. Up—Andy Baum at 9 last night; Idlewild 5 P. M. today. No business.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 23.—River rising, with 6 feet, 6 inches in the canal, and four feet six inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Weather cool, with rain. Arrived—J. W. Moans and barges, Cincinnati; H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Arlington, Cincinnati; Shannon, Cincinnati; United States, Cincinnati. Departures—H

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1873.

WILL the law protect a man in breaking the law? That is the Cuban Iliad, in a nutshell.

IS THERE not a good deal of the "Naboth's Vineyard" business in this Cuban uproar; and is it not because that island is so fine a piece of annexable property, that we so readily discern a cause for war in her derilections?

WE are sure Jo have brains in the navy so long as we have one good Braine' commanding one of our war ships.—*New York Herald.*

By all means, then, let that paper secure a writer of the same name.

"MISCONDUCT among those in power"—thus philosophizes a Bourbon journal"—is the correlative of misconduct among those over whom they exercise power." This is perhaps the severest censure that has ever been visited upon the Democratic party, of which Tammany is still the head, and over which, until recently, TWEED swayed the scepter.

TO-DAY a member of Congress is to be chosen in the Fourth District of Louisiana, to fill a vancancy caused by the death of Hon. SAMUEL H. PETERS. Mr. PETERS' claim to a seat, had he lived, would have been contested by his Democratic opponent, EDWARD C. DAVIDSON. Mr. PETERS' death and the choice of a successor which is to follow, will complicate the question somewhat.

The deed conveying the property formerly known as Ford's Theatre, in Washington, where President Lincoln was assassinated, and now used as the Army Medical Museum, to the United States Government by John T. Ford and Edith B. Ford, was filed on Friday in the Recorder's office. It was executed May 12, 1866. The consideration is $100,000, lawful money of the United States.

"NOTHING would so surely put an end to internal wranglings and pacify the South as a foreign war."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Wherein have we wronged the Southern States, that we should hurry on to the waste of millions of money, and the wholesale shedding of blood, in order to "pacify" the people of that section? Such a course would be the very acme of cowardly weakness.

Some interesting facts concerning the production of tobacco and spirits in this country in the fiscal year 1873 are given in the report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. In all the forms of manufacture taxes were paid on 116,450,934 pounds of tobacco, and on 1,807,134,646 cigars, cheroots, etc., etc. In the same year there were made 68,236,567 gallons of spirits from materials other than fruit, and from fruits 2,914,800 gallons. The revenue receipts for the year have been $114,076,456.

THE protests against the proposed currency inflation are increasing in breadth and volume. The more thoughtful portion of the press throughout the country generally, are uttering notes of warning against the wild speculation which the scheme involves, and pointing out the inevitable collapse which must, according to the teachings of all experience, ultimately follow its adoption. Keep up the opposition to the fatal folly.

NEUTRAL rights and neutral duties are reciprocal and commensurate. We cannot put off the latter and claim the latter, any more than we can forfeit the rights of neutrality while discharging its obligations, in the quarrel between Spain and Cuba, we are neutrals, possessing all neutral rights, but also owing all neutral duties. On this high subject the United States has heretofore led the world. Shall we forget our own lessons, or forfeit our splendid authority as a teacher?

IT is now apparent that the falling off in customs receipts, in consequence of the financial stringency, must continue for some time. Indeed, it is estimated in some quarters that, with the present receipts, not enough gold will accrue to the treasury during the next year to pay off the bonds as they are called in and to meet the interest on the public debt. These are facts which thoughtful people everywhere would do well to reflect carefully upon before demanding that the country shall plunge headlong into a foreign war.

IT is affirmed that Mr. SYKES, the would-be Democratic Senator of Alabama, will contest the seat of Hon. GEORGE E. SPENCER at the approaching session of Congress. The State Democratic Executive Committe have had the matter under consideration, and will furnish whatever means may be necessary for that purpose. It will, however, be a mere waste of effort. The Senate has already seated Mr. SPENCER, and nothing has since transpired which is in the least degree calculated to induce them to reconsider their action.

THE Postmaster General's report, an abstract of which has just been published, shows an increase in 1873 of revenue over 1872 of $1,061,315 20, and an increase of expenditures of $2,426,753 36. The results of the abolition of the franking privilege are declared to be satisfactory. The system of Postal Saving Depositories is strongly recommended at much length, with a provision that only $300 shall be deposited in one year, and no greater accumulation of deposit than $1,000; interest to be at four per cent. Mr. Cresswell also repeats his argument in favor of the establishment of the postal telegraph, and for the construction of lines under the direction of the Engineer Corps of the army.

THE *Iron Age* prints some interesting statistics concerning the growth of our hardware trade with Canada, from which it appears that the total value of the imports from all countries of cutlery, Britania and other metal wares, spades, shovels, hoes, spikes, nails, stoves, castings, and other hardware, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $3,819,947, of which $1,619,278, or about forty-two per cent., were manufactured in the United States. This statement would seem to indicate that we have in Canada a very important and profitable market for our iron manufactures. The field is comparatively a new one, but with proper energy on the part of our manufacturers, it might doubtless be made to return a liberal yield.

It is affirmed, on good authority, that there are two parties at Washington, working constantly and assiduously to manufacture excitement against Spain, one composed in the main of persons engaged in the Cuban bond business two years ago, and another of a larger class who favor West India annexation. Both of these combinations desire immediate armed intervention without regard to the merits of the case, as they may appear on investigation, and without any further negotiation with Spain, and both are busy among Congressmen as the latter arrive. These, no doubt, are they who are filling the country with manufactured sensational news, for the purpose of inflaming the people, in the hope that its effect upon the action of the administration may finally drive the latter to a declaration of war. It is shameful.

IN a thoughtful and dispassionate editorial on the relation of wages to the existing business depression, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the ablest and most influential papers in the country, states that numbers of intelligent, trained mechanics at Patterson, New Jersey, are now breaking stones on the public roads at a dollar a day. These men were until lately receiving good wages at silk factories, locomotive works and other industrial establishments. The *Journal* discerns in the willingness of these disengaged mechanics to do rough work at nominal wages, that proper spirit of concession and conciliation which will soon lead to the resuscitation of the paralyzed industries of Patterson, and contrasts it with the stupid tyranny which the Typographical Union of this city have unsuccessfully attempted to exercise with regard to the publishers of the daily papers. The *Journal* says:

"The first appearance of a rupture, this year, between the Typographical Union and those who have been its bounden slaves, was at Springfield, Ill., then again at Cincinnati, and now at Pittsburgh. These printing-office strikes are no child's play, as we can testify; they are harder to meet and vanquish than any other unjust strikes, but they do yield at last to decision and firmness, and if the Pittsburgh publishers are not weak-backed they will accomplish their object. The defeat of the Typographical Union by the Pittsburgh press will precipitate its downfall throughout the country."

The lengths of oppression to which men who have been misled by the pernicious teachings of Trade's Unionism will go, are almost incredible. In this instance, however, the would-be autocrats wholly overshot the mark; their action having resulted in the complete emancipation of every daily newspaper in this city from the galling and injurious dictations and restraints which have heretofore been imposed on them. So far as Pittsburgh is concerned, the Typographical Union is an overturned despotism.

IN an article published in these columns on Saturday (though written several days before) the erroneous statement was inadvertently admitted that the chase of the Virginius by the Tornado began within a marine league of the Cuban shore. In fact, according to the official or Spanish account the chase began at the distance of eighteen miles from the island. As regards the purposes of our article, however, the error was of small consequence. From the remarks of writers on international law, the distance from the coast over which a nation's right of control extends appears to be considerably indefinite. For the police of commerce the distance is extended to four leagues, and the jurists, we are told, differ among themselves in fixing the limit of sea included within national territory. One of them bounds it by the horizon, another by the depth of the sea, that is, bottom or no bottom, and still another by cannon shot range. The general rule is that "the authority of a country ends where the power of its arms ceases," and it has been sensibly suggested that as the range of cannon is increasing and their aim becoming more perfect, it might be thought that the sea line of territory ought to widen." In reference to the Virginius, it is certain that she was first encountered very near Cuban waters unmistakably, making for the island, and that neither her pursuer nor anybody else could have any doubt about her mischievous and hostile object. She was at once recognized by the Tornado as an old, familiar enemy, and even her present equipment and purpose were known by direct information from New York. Such facts ought to be and will be taken into account by fair minded people of whatever nationality, no matter what the precise law of the case may be,—which law, by the way, we have never attempted in our own strength to discuss. We may add that a very striking and powerful argument has been published in the *Nation*, to show that a ship like the Virginius, owned by Cubans in rebellion and employed by them avowedly against their Government, has no claim to the protection of any flag which may be used and abused by them for want of a flag of their own. If the Cubans may thus use our flag without danger of interference on the high seas, then, instead of desiring belligerent rights, they ought, if wise, to refuse such rights were they offered. They are better without the privilege.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE TAX ON REAL ESTATE.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* succeeds conclusively in proving that the adoption of the new Constitution will render void the Act of 1868 exempting Real Estate from taxes for State purposes: but the *Telegraph* forgets, or seems to forget, that this Constitutional avoidance is rendered necessary by the other provisions of that instrument which fix new and enlarged expenditures upon the people of the Commonwealth.

One section provides that *at least* one million of dollars shall be appropriated annually for the common schools, while another provides for an enlarged judiciary, another for an increase of State officers, and another for doubling the number of the members of the Legislature. It costs, now, about half a million to run a Legislature of 133 members; it will probably cost double that to run a Legislature of 266 members. The judiciary of the State now costs over half a million yearly; the increase provided for will swell this to nearly a million. These items, alone, will require an increased revenue of a million of dollars annually; and when it is remembered that the State House is entirely too small to accommodate the legislative bodies which the new Constitution will call into existence, and that the central organ of the Democracy at Harrisburg is already calling out for the erection of a new Capitol building, it will be prudent to add to our calculations the probable cost of the new building which is rendered necessary by increasing the size of both legislative bodies.

What a new Capitol will cost may be guessed at by taking the experience of New York as a basis. That State undertook some time ago to erect such a building. The foundations are now barely above ground, and it has already cost about five millions. What it will take to finish it may be easily anticipated; and as Pennsylvania would not undertake to put up a house that would not be an ornament and a source of pride, it will be safe to put down eight millions as the price. This must be raised by taxation, and will entail an additional million upon the people for eight or ten years to come.

With an increased burden of two millions annually, there is no alternative but to put a tax upon real estate. Corporations are already taxed all they will bear, and the State *must* fall back on its only other resource.

The *Telegraph* will see, therefore, that the section of the new Constitution declaring void all laws exempting real estate from taxation was a necessity. The convention that provided for an increased annual expenditure of millions, provided, also, the ways and means for raising it by re-imposing the State tax on real estate.

If the people want the luxuries which the new Constitution provides for, they can secure them by voting for its adoption; but they must remember, in doing so, that those who dance must also pay the fiddler. They cannot indulge in such experiments without paying for them. Their houses and farms are the sole resource left for raising the additional means that will be needed; and when they vote yes on the new Constitution, let them keep it in mind that they are, in so doing, voting to impose a new tax upon themselves.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

While advocates of women's rights seem within the last year to have fallen off somewhat in activity, or at least in show of activity, indications multiply of the impression they have made upon the public mind. The tendency of opinion plainly proves that, whenever a majority or even great numbers of women really desire what is sometimes called emancipation they are likely to receive it. In Wyoming they have carried their point and enjoy equal privileges with their masculine enemies. They not only serve on juries but two of them have lately been elected members of the Legislature. In the State of Illinois all the non-martial professions and lines of business are open to women, and being eligible to the office of school directors, a dozen or more of them were candidates at the late elections, of whom several were elected. In several instances where male and female candidates were opposed to each other, the women were preferred. Ignorant of the qualifications of both candidates we can yet easily believe that the electors made a judicious choice. In any case a woman may be admirably fitted for the duties of school director, and she seems peculiarly likely, with the needful education to administer the office well, where female teachers are employed. School discipline in the United States has become or is fast becoming a mere exercise of influence, moral or intellectual, or both. In the primary schools at least the government, to be good for anything, must be that of a well regulated family, in which the rod is used, if at all, only in the last resort. A sensible woman, especially if herself a mother, has a quick eye for defects as well as for excellences of discipline of this sort, and for the qualities or the want of the qualities in a female candidate which a successful disciplinarian must possess. Another important consideration is that where women are employed as teachers, a female director is much less liable than a man to err on the side of excessive indulgence or allowance for deficiencies. Men, especially men of manly stamp, are easily imposed upon by feminine artifices, and even where no artifices are practised, they are constantly moved by sympathy or compassion to forget or to disregard the strict obligations towards the public imposed by their office. Women, we fancy, will be generally found of sterner stuff, and where their own sex are concerned, will permit neither tears nor pretty looks to interfere seriously with their official duties. Not that they are hard or cruel. Oh no, by no means! But refusing to let the schools become places of refuge for incapables, they will help to provide for the incapables in ways less injurious to the community.

At any rate, the experiment is interesting as the beginning of a change which, proving successful at first, may be carried far, or which, failing at first, may put an end to agitation on the subject.

TWEED.

Justice has been slow to overtake this rascal, but though slow, it has been sure. All that his party could do, all that his wealth and personal influence could accomplish, all that his co-conspirators could undertake, was done to put obstacles in the way of his trial, to postpone and prevent it, to delay and annoy his prosecutors, and to put off the evil day that has at last overtaken him. He was backed up by all the potent influence of the Democratic party of New York, which could not see him convicted without realizing its own condemnation in his conviction; and that fact alone is sufficient to account for the long period that has elapsed between the crime and the punishment. Two years ago, in the very face of the developments, then just made, and which have just now led to his conviction, the Democratic party of New York City elected this plunderer to the New York Senate. The party knew him to be a thief. The evidence adduced upon this judicial trial was then all placed before the public; but the proof that has satisfied a jury, was scouted by his political friends, and while the jury have, after hearing it, sent him to the Penitentiary, the Democrats of New York City, upon the same evidence, sent him as their representative into the Senate.

All is not to be wondered at, consequently, that it has required two years of persistent work to bring such a felon to justice. Where more than half the community want to reward a thief by sending him into the halls of legislation as their representative, and less than half want to put him in prison, the wonder is that the party numerically the strongest did not get him off altogether.

In the final conviction of this gigantic plunderer, there is as much, therefore, to be sorry over as to glad of. It is mortifying to think that in a case so plain it should take a persistent labor of years to secure the triumph of justice. That the right has succeeded, at last, is of course matter for congratulation; but that it should have been so hard to attain, is something that alas! we must, as a people, be ashamed of.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Religion and fashion in harmonious bonds are bringing about a millennium of millinery.

If the Virginius has any owner, or owners why do not he or they come forward and demand her restitution? If she was engaged in regular commercial pursuits, or other legitimate business, they need not be bashful.

The "statesmanship" that would seize and annex Cuba first, and then examine into the question of whether we have any cause of complaint against her afterwards, is "peculiar."

A gas-meter in a church in Scotland was struck by lightning a few days ago. The sacrilege had evidently become unendurable.

A few first class discharges of "On-to-Cuba-at-all-hazard" Washington correspondents would not be a bad thing for the country, just now.

The object glass of the new Washington telescope is 26 inches in diameter. This is the largest refracting telescope in the world, no other maker before ever succeeded in shaping and polishing an object glass of its dimensions.

Senator Windom is said to have settled upon a national freight railroad as the best poultice for the farmers' ills.

A great falling off in railroad building in this country appears in the figures presented in the annual report of the Iron and Steel Association. The number of miles of new track laid in 1873 was 3,000, a decrease of fifty per cent. in one year.

We would like to see Cuba free, but do not favor war if it can be honorably prevented; neither do we care to be pushed into a fight by a lot of Cuban patriots, who shout "*Cuba Libre*" at the distance of two thousand miles, but take good care never to get in range of Spanish lead.

It is rather a remarkable coincidence that just about the time that Mr. Arch sails back to England to return, bringing with him the first organized immigration of agricultural laborers, we should hear of operatives out of employment taking passage for Europe.

Colorado will be "knocking at the doors of the Union" again, for admission this winter.

San Francisco is joyous over her proposed Australian line of steamships. The first steamer will leave Sydney for San Francisco about the middle of December.

The engineer in charge of the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, reports that he has succeeded in overcoming the natural causes affecting a blockade of that river, but that "a powerful monopoly, known as the Tow Boat Association," has wilfully and maliciously retarded his work, and damaged and destroyed its fruits.

Vermont is a small State, yet it is the seventh collection district in the Union in the magnitude of its imports, coming next to New Orleans. Its imports for the last fiscal year were $10,577,000, and exports $4,431,000.

Cæsarism must be making great progress, for of late many of our exchanges have asserted in very confident terms, that "we have crossed the Rubicon."

And now the monument-erecting mania has reached its height in this country, no less grave and practical a commonwealth than New Hampshire leading the way with a serious proposition to rear a memorial pile in commemoration of the settlemedt of the State.

The *Albany Journal* has "definite information" that the Chief-Justiceship awaits the answer of Senator Conkling.

The sudden sealing of the Erie Canal by frost has locked up an enormous amount of produce. There are 4,000,000 bushels held in the canal, besides a great quantity of miscellaneous freight.

One of the first measures which will be pressed upon the attention of Congress will be a bill to suspend the present bankrupt law for a specific period, or else materially alter its provisions.

The yearly production of paper in all parts of the civilized world is estimated at 1,800,000,000 pounds, of which 374,000,000 pounds are made in the United States. An army of nearly 400,000 men and women are employed in in this peaceful profession, and the capital involved is about $280,000,000 in gold.

The largest and most important quicksilver district in the world is in California. New discoveries are made nearly every month, and deposits of cinnabar or sulphuret of mercury were recently found in large quantities in the southern part of the State.

The New York *World* thinks this a favorable moment to remind the public that the Democratic party was always noted for its "vigorous foreign policy." The whole country is proud of the Democratic wars, it says, including the last one.

A man in Indiana, felled a tree recently, the trunk of which, for a space of three feet, was one solid comb of honey. The prize weighed 156 pounds. Singular to say, his name was Honeyeut.

The Controller of the Currency is about to visit Philadelphia and New York in order to confer with prominent bankers on financial topics, desiring to obtain the views of practical capitalists on the topics, he proposes to embody in his forthcoming report.

THE Anglo-Saxons, in this afternoon of the 19th century, own one-sixth of the earth, are themselves one-fifth of the world's population, and control one-half of its shipping.

STATE NEWS.

There were only four persons at the Titusville Opera House on Friday evening to hear Miss Lillian Edgarton lecture on "Gossip and its Cure."

Three new oil wells were struck last Friday —one on the Doherty Farm, near the Potter Farm, doing 400 barrels; one on the Brown Farm, near Modoc city, doing 500 barrels, and one on the Morrow Farm, at the same place, doing 400 barrels.

A meeting of oil producers was held at Parker's landing last Friday, about a hundred persons being in attendance. Resolutions were passed urging the absolute stoppage of every drill until the 1st of April next.

Renovo is organizing a Board of Trade.

The Covington Glass Works, Tioga county, have shut down for an indefinite period, thus throwing over thirty men out of employment.

The Governor has approved the action of the Commissioners in locating the site of the North West Insane Asylum in Warren county.

The Venango *Spectator* says: The suspension of the iron works at Brady's Bend a few weeks ago is said to have left the whole population of that town, 2,500 or 3,000 persons, on the verge of absolute want.

The Lawrenceburg Bank, of Parker City, has suspended, owing to a "combination of circumstances over which they had no control. A meeting of the stockholders was held on Thursday, but the result of their deliberations has not been made public.

The Chester *Pilot* has ceased to exist, and the Democracy of Delaware county are now limited to one organ.

It has been stated that four of the eight blast furnaces in New Castle were out of blast. Such is not the fact; there is only one out of blast, the other seven are running full capacity.

Dr. Walter J. Hoffman, of Reading, received yesterday from the government of Germany a handsome testimonial in the shape of a silver medal, about the size of a silver half dollar, attached by a ring to the "non-combatant" ribbon, of the German colors, black, white and red. This medal is in consideration of the services of Dr. Hoffman, during the Franco-Prussian war, in response to the call of the German Government for American surgeons.

Gen. Charles Albright has taken Mr. Wm G. Freyman into partnership with him, and the firm will practice law in Carbon and adjoining counties.

The Johnstown *Tribune* contradicts the statement of a correspondent of the *Gazette* of this city that some four hundred employees of the Cambria Iron Works had gone away, and asserts that not that number have left within the past year.

The following very necessary correction is made by the Indiana *Messenger*: "In the statement of the Union Sabbath School, published last week, we stated that the amount on hand was $200. It should have read two dollars.—Quite a difference.

Mr. James Westerman, a leading manufacturer of Sharon, has perfected his patent smoke-consuming appliance to boiling furnaces, and the result is said to be more gratifying than he anticipated. By actual computation he finds that it saves 3,000 pounds of fuel per day to a furnace. As the Westerman Iron Co. are now applying the improvement to all their furnaces, twenty-nine in number, the saving in coal will amount to forty-three and a half tons per day. The improvement does not materially increase the expense of building the furnace.

Jamestown, it seems, is bound to have a newspaper. Part of the material has arrived. Success to every legitimate enterprise and this is one of them.

Some of the Philadelphia grocers keep a black list of delinquent customers, which they exchange with each other, and when a new patron wants credit, they refer to it quietly, and act accordingly.

General Charles Albright, member of Congress elect from this State at large, leaves Mauch Chunk with his family for the seat of Government to-day. He will winter at Willard's.

The Pottsville *Miners Journal* says that the supply of coal sent from all the regions so far this year is 20,816,377 tons, against 19,764,496 for the corresponding period, last year. Increase so far this year 1,051,971 tons, of which 625,735 tons is anthracite and 435,236 tons bituminous.

State Treasurer Mackey paid the draft of the president of the Constitutional Convention to defray the expenses of the city Election Commissioners, on Thursday last.

Hon. Benjamin Singerly, State printer, is erecting a fine brick building in Harrisburg, for a State printing house, in lieu of the one lately burned.

The M'Kean *Miner* says: "Our Democratic friends are jubilant over the "glorious achievements" in the late elections, and justice B. says: "What we now want is wisdom, moderation and the election of James Buchanan for President in 1876."

Seven houses in New Castle were entered by burglars in one night last week, and it wasn't a very good night for burglars either.

A young man named Arthur Chapman was killed a few daye ago by the explosion of the gas-tank at the McCullough well, at Millerstown.

PERSONAL.

The reply of the Mikado to the address of U. S. Minister De Long, on his recent retirement and introduction of his successor, Mr. Bingham, contained the following passage: I fully appreciate the statements you make in praise of certain acts of this government, but which I apprehend are possibly overrated, although it has been our constant aim to lead our people toward a higher grade of civilization.

Thurlow Weed, it is stated, quarrelled some time since with the New York *Times*, and as a consequence his always interesting articles now appear in the *Tribune*. Had Mr. Greeley lived it is not at all likely that a line from Mr. Weed would have ever made its appearance in the *Tribune*; but the death of the former settled old differences between the two; Mr. Weed, indeed, being foremost among those who were anxious to show respect to the memory of the departed journalist.

Dr. John F. Henry, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Burlington, Iowa, and a soldier of 1812, died recently. His father commanded one wing of General Harrison's forces at the battle of the Thames.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, who, after serving several terms in Congress, was in 1863 elected to complete the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas in the U. S. Senate, has assumed the editorship of a daily journal at Quincy, Ill.

A paragraph has gone the rounds of the papers saying that Mark Twain, while editor of the Buffalo *Express*, was extremely indolent. The *Express* reprints the item, saying that it will be of interest to Buffalo people, principally because it is not true, and adds: "The reference to Mark Twain's late rising, in the foregoing, sounds a little singular, in the face of the fact that for the short period of Mr. Clemens' active newspaper experience in Buffalo he was at the office shortly after 8 o'clock, every day."

Ex-Senator James Nye, of wide-spread fame, intends, it is said, to retire from Nevada, where he has held a nominal residence, and to return to the metropolis, where he formerly lived. During Fernando Wood's Mayorality, in the days before the War, Nye was one of the Police Commissioners, and rendered efficient service to the city by thwarting the pernicious designs of that official.

It is proposed to remove President Harrison's remains from the old homestead at North Bend to the Tippecanoe battle-ground, the scene of his brave triumph—a triumph which, perhaps, as much as any other thing, was instrumental in securing his elevation to the Presidential chair.

What a scene will be presented when Tweed, the ex-prince of politics, proprietor of palaces and diamonds, at one time in command of 16,000 retainers, is placed in a felon's cell at Blackwell's island!

United States Judge Charles Sherman, of the Northern Ohio District, promises to resign his office before Congress meets. If were well that twere done quickly.

A Novel Temperance System.

All prohibitory liquor laws having failed in this country, many of the advocates of temperance have about reached the conclusion that they must be content with some enactment which, if it does not positively prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, will at least regulate their sale in such a way as to cause a diminuation of the evil of drunkeness. In Massachusetts it is stated that the new legislature will modify the present prohibitory law in some way, but just exactly how it should be changed is the perplexing question. Perhaps a hint might be gained from a novel system in use in the town of Gothenburg, Sweden, which is applied to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which has produced salutary results. The correspondent of a London journal says that in the town named, which is the whole spirit trade of the community has been transferred to a philanthropical company, which has undertaken to pay over to the town the whole profits of the business, and thus is working merely for the cause of temperance. This company acts on the principle that no profit shall accrue from the sale of liquors to the managers of public houses, and pays its employees stated salaries, allowing them, however, to make all they can from the sale of food.

Colonel Scott's Affairs.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and one of the indorsers of the paper of the Construction Company of the Texas and California Railroad Company, proposes to settle with holders in payments extending from two to twenty-four months. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says he probably speaks for his co-indorsers, except, perhaps, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Houston, who are with the other three on only about $1,700,000, all which amount of paper, it is said, will be protected by payment as it matures. It is understood that Mr. Thomson's liabilities in connection with these endorsements have been narrowed to about five hundred thousand dollars, a sum quite within the means of his private fortune. So that while the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is in no way connected with the losses of the Texas and California Company, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad even is likely to maintain his personal credit unimpaired. Col. Scott is quite sanguine; if his creditors will extend to him the credit he asks, all will get their money; if they should decline this, and press for immediate payment, they must be satisfied with what they can get.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, and the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock, and on SATURDAY from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., may be had at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ralm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Sellers, Christopher Zug, John H. Ralm, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Hoffman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones, O. C. Hussey,
Hon. J. R. Moorhead, Jas. B. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. Pettenbrew,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT.
STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES IMPROVED & FOR COVERING WARRANTED.
W. C. CHILDS & CO., MANUFACTURERS. 133 WOOD ST. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantеens,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

GIFT CONCERT.

REMEMBER

The Third of December.

Those who propose investing (and who does not?) in Tickets for the

Fourth Grand Gift Concert!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

Which com off in Louisville on the 3d of December next, have no time to loose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS

Have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

Amounting to

$1,500,000,

Will be distributed as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Whole Tickets, $50; Coupons (Tenths), $5; Eleven Tickets for $500.

For tickets or information address

TIOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

Th

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondents Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary

BARGAINS.

WM. SEMPLE,

Beginning Monday, November 24, '73.

AT 70c,

WATERPROOFS, at 70c, Superior Goods, cheap at $1.

AT 18 3-4c,

BLACK ALPACAS and ALPAUA POPLINS, about one half former prices.

AT 25c,

BLACK and COLORED POPLINS and ALPACAS, prices that will astonish buyers.

AT 10 and 12 1-2c,

New and desirable DRESS GOODS, also about one half former prices.

AT $1 60,

Cheney Bro.'s best BLACK AMERICAN SILKS, an incredibly low price.

AT $3 00,

All wool FELT SUITS, choice colors and trimmed.

AT $1 00, $1 12 1-2 and $1 25.

FELT SKIRTS, a bargain indeed.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the past few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous: prices of everything, both in Foreign and Domestic Goods, have declined so much that goods are selling to-day at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it,

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St, Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Paper Sack Manufactory.

THE LARGEST IN THE WEST!

GODFREY & CLARK

Manufacturers and Dealers in

DOUBLE SATCHEL BOTTOM

FLOUR SACKS,

Buckwheat and Cornmeal Sacks,

Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks on hand and printed to order.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Wellsburg Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain sixteen sheets.

Liberal Discount to the Wholesale Trade.

270 LIBERTY STREET.

WOODWORK.

We are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Carved or Plain Wood Work,

BANK DESKS COUNTERS,

SHELVING and CABINET WORK,

Of every Description.

Factory, Corner Second Ave. and Try St.

MOECK & BROS.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

NEW CHROMO—

"Cannot be Coaxed,"

A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,

26 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary

BARGAINS.

WM. SEMPLE,

Beginning Monday, November 24, '73.

FRESH STOCK.

Very Cheap, Very Cheap.

LADIES' HOSIERY,
GENTS' HOSIERY,
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LADIES' GLOVES,
GENTS' GLOVES,
CHILDREN'S GLOVES,
MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNETS and RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
FLOWERS and PLUMES,
OSTRICH TIPS,
FEATHERS and POMPONS,
FRINGES and GIMPS,
NECK RUCHING,
FANCY YARN,
MIXED YARN,
CORSETS 37 1-2,
CORSETS 75, worth 1 25,
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS,
*GENTS

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1873.

On the 20th day of September we published a bank statement showing the condition of the New York associated banks, as reported on the stock indicator. To-day we have received the first statement since that date, as follows:

	Increase.	Total.
Loans decreased,	$ 475,900	$348,067,300
Specie increased,	968,500	17,56[illegible],100
Legal tenders increased,	4,884,200	30,809,800
Deposits increased,	6,124,400	167,967,200
Circulation decreased,	57,900	27,299,800
Increase in reserve,		4,226,375

The total reserve required on the liabilities as shown above, is $48,816,750, while the actual reserve held by the banks is reported at $48,468,600, which makes them still below the line required by law, $348,250.

It is certainly gratifying to know that after the heavy strain upon the resources of the New York banks they are in so favorable condition.

The monetary situation exhibits no new features calling for special comment, but everything appears to be going on as hopefully as could be expected. In the open markets the rates are not materially changed as far as the quality of the paper, most frequently met with is concerned, and the range is still from 12 to 18 per cent. But good loans on collaterals are in fair request at from 10 to 15 per cent, and a certain line of well-known names finds purchasers among careful lenders.

In business circles everything is calm concerning the Spanish difficulties, the general impression seems to be that there is no great need of excitement in the matter, that it is a sure thing something must be done, that we can do our part better by remaining cool, that Spain cannot raise money to carry on a long war, if she would try, that she may not be able to fix up matters satisfactory if she wished, and if the matter is left to settle down to a struggle between the United States Government and Cuba, it will not take long to settle it, as we are but one day's journey from their coast.

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. Central	44¼	Central Trans	40¾
Reading	93	Empire (sale)	59
Oil Creek	16	Atlantic & Gt. West	87
Lehigh Valley	57¾	United Cos	114
Pennsylvania Trans.	54¾		

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

November 22, 1873.	10:30 M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110	110	110¼	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
Canton						
Western Union Telegraph	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	28		28⅝		28⅝	
Adams Express			81½		81	
Wells-Fargo Express			63			
American Express			57½		57½	
United States Express			86		86	
New York Central	88⅞	88	87¾	87¾	88	88⅛
Erie						
Michigan Central			76			
Michigan Southern	69	69		69		69⅛
Illinois Central			94	94		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Northwestern	45¾		45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Rock Island			63¾		63¾	63¾
St. Paul	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Do preferred	53		53	53		53
Wabash	41¾		41¾	41¾		41¾
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅝	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
Union Pacific	23		23	23		23
Chicago and Alton	92	92	91			
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie						
Harlem	110½		111			

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Even'g.
1881		
1881, compons	114¾	114¾
5-20s, 1862	108¾	108¾
5-20s, 1864	109¾	110
5-20s, 1865	109¾	110
5-20s, new	112¾	113¼
5-20s, 1867	114¼	114¾
5-20s, 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	107¾	108
10-40s, compons	107¾	108
Currency 6s	109	110
New 5s	109¾	109¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessees	71¾
Tennessees, new	71¾
South Carolinas, July	8½
South Carolinas, April	
Missouri 6s	87

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change, dealers as a general thing are confining their operations to lots merely sufficient to meet their immediate wants. This, however, is nothing new, and has been the situation for some time. Produce in the market contains an ample supply of the various kinds; as the holidays are approaching extensive preparations are being made to meet the wants that may arise on that occasion. *Groceries*, as we have before remarked, have evidently touched their lowest point. The late advance in *Sugars* has been maintained; the demand is steadily increasing. *Coffees* are a little dull, but no lower; other articles are without change. *Flour*—The market was a shade firmer. Prices have evidently touched their lowest point, at least for the present. The leading houses are all well supplied. The principle inquiry, however, was for the better grades. The mills are fairly supplied with wheat and are running pretty much to their full capacity. *Bacon*—The demand was fair and sales regular at prices that have ruled for some days. Smoked meats have been marked down to a reasonable figure. *Apples* in good supply; prices have undergone no change. *Butter*—For choice roll there was a continued demand at current rates; other kinds had no fixed value.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Apples, bbls	1,428	Cheese, bxs	826
Barley, sacks	169	Flour, bbls	1,258
Butter, pkgs	32	Oats, sacks	861
Bacon, pcs	1,250	Rye, sacks	170
Bacon, tcs	63	Wheat, sacks	540
Corn, sks	354		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past week:

Apples, bbls	2,446	Cheese, bxs	2,731
Potatoes, bush	6,190	Flour, bbls	9,856
Butter, pkgs	161	Bacon tierces	131
Corn, sks	3,181	Bacon, pcs	904
Oats, sks	3,305	Barley, sks	1,833
Oats, sks	10,611	Bacon, pcs	7,693

Below will be found the wholesale prices for the various articles enumerated, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES.—The receipts for some days past have been fair, and were fully up with the demand, though of good sound winter fruit more firm in their views. There are noted sales fair to medium, $2 50@2 75 per barrel. Fine to choice, $3@3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER.—The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply on the market. Prices have been uniform for some days, with sales at 65@75c per gallon.

ASHES.—Dealers report a very dull market. Sales few and far between. The nominal prices are: for Soda Ash, common, 3½@4c; Refined, 4½@5c; Arsenic, 4½@5c. Potash, 9c; Pearl, 10½c; Black Lead, 4½@5c per lb.

ALE.—Are in moderate demand. As prices are unchanged we omit figures.

BEANS.—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices remained steady. We note sales in a regular way at $2 25@2 65.

BUTTER.—For good family roll there was a fair trade demand, and previous prices were fully maintained, with sales at 25@28c; medium to good 18@24c; common to fair 10@15c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The demand being limited, sales were of a similar description with prices ranging from 4½@5c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—Market steady; sales per doz ¼ lb cans, $1 60; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 65; 5 lb cans, $26 00 per dozen.

CARBON OIL.—The market was entirely devoid of animation, prices were nominal and very uncertain; sales reported at the works by the car load 10¼@11c; a jobbing way at the usual advance.

CHEESE.—The supply was up with the demand, and previous prices were maintained; the current rates are: Young America, 16c; Nutmeg, 15c; Ohio Dairy, 12½c; Ohio Sweitzer, 16½c per lb.

CIDER.—The receipts have increased with a good supply in the market. We hear of sales to a fair extent at $6 @8 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Market well supplied. We note sales of Jersey at $9 @11 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—The rates are unchanged with sales at $1 50@1 60 per case.

CORN MEAL.—Sales of bolted were made at $1 60 per cwt. Market well supplied.

CEMENTS.—Market well supplied; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

EGGS.—Pickled in good demand at 23@24c; fresh ones 27@28c per doz.

FISH.—Dealers report a firmer market; sales however, were confined to the wants of the home market; spring whea: $5 65@6,75 for Wisconsin; $7a 7 25 for Minnesota, Red Winter $5 50@5,75; choice $8,00.

GRAIN.—The receipts have fallen off during the week. The demand, however, has been restricted; holders were firmer in their views. Wheat unchanged; Red $1 40@1 45; Amber $1,50; white $1,55. Oats in light supply and firmer; mixed 46c; white 48@48c. Shelled corn scarce 65@65c in elevator. Ear corn; new shelled 40@42c per bushel. Rye very quiet and prices altogether nominal 75@80c. *Barley* seems to be neglected and prices very uncertain.

GROCERIES.—Their is a fair local demand for the leading articles, not large but increasing in numbers. There is evidently a better feeling among dealers and decidedly more confidence. The card rates are unchanged.

HAY.—The receipts for some time past have been in excess of the demand here. Stocks have accumulated. Wagon hay sold in Allegheny at $20@22 per ton. Baled dull, with sales in a regular way at $18@ 22 per ton on wharf and per bulk as per quality and condition.

HOMINY.—In good supply with sales at $4 50@5 00 per barrel.

HONEY.—Steady with sales at 33@35 per lb.

POTATOES.—The drummers we have before noted, has to a certain extent been maintained on net sales of Peach Blows by the car load, 80@85 per bushel, mixed 65@75. Baltimore Sweets $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

ONIONS.—Are in ample supply; we note small sales at $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

POULTRY.—The market contains an ample supply. We quote live chickens 5@6c per pair; live turkeys $1 00@1 25; dressed chickens, 10@12c per lb; turkeys 16@18c per lb.

PROVISIONS.—The leading dealers are well supplied. The card rates are, hams sugar cured 12½c; shoulders, 9½c, plain 8½c; rib sides, 8 1-2c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9 1-2c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 15 1-2c; Mess Pork, $15 00; Beef Tongues, $7 50 per dozen; Ham Sausage, 10c; Lard, tierces 9c; refined 9 1-2c; buckets 10c.

RAGS.—Nominal at 3¼@3½c per lb.

SALT.—Sales by car load, $1 @1 10; in a jobbing way at $1 @.

TALLOW.—Reported dull at 6 1-2@7c.

WHISKY.—High Wines 92½@93c per gallon.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 22.—Cotton dull and drooping; good ordinary 13¾@13¾c; strict low middlings 14¾@14¾c; middling 14¾@15c; strict middlings 15¼@15¾c. Corn firm at 75c. Hay dull. Provisions, 50 stock.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 24, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Riv. & Rail	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 17	1,564		3,843
Tuesday, Nov. 18	18,481		11,846
Wednesday, Nov. 19	7,794	1,093	
Thursday, Nov. 20	8,717		2,364
Friday, Nov. 21	5,334		2,233
Saturday, Nov. 22	6,450		4,864
Total for week	47,740	1,093	25,150
Since Jan. 1	1,703,559	68,740	700,084
To Nov. 22, 1872	1,751,299	69,835	725,234
Same time 1872	1,905,333	112,997	559,325
Same time 1871	1,057,655	95,945	575,598
Same time 1870	967,796	167,993	254,475
Same time 1869	821,494	134,368	415,551
Same time 1868	1,028,622	170,131	481,199

BUSINESS.

The market during the week has undergone a variety of changes; one day there would be an advance and the next day would be pretty certain to reduce the previous day's prices. At the date of our last general review sales were made at Parkers at 89@ 90c. This same figures would answer on this occasion. In our own market we failed to learn of any transactions in the raw material, the nominal value being 3½@3¾c per gallon. The receipts were large for the week, exceeding 47,000 bbls. The receipts from January to date exceed one and three-quarter million of barrels. Refined is held more firmly; holders are not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points by river and rail:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Crude received, barrels	45,794	47,740

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past nine years from January 1st to

	Bbls.
Nov. 22, 1873	1,751,299
Same time 1872	1,905,333
Same time 1871	1,057,655
Same time 1870	967,796
Same time 1869	821,494
Same time 1868	1,028,622
Same time 1867	687,402
Same time 1866	1,154,394
Same time 1865	500,394

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania railroads:

	Last week	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,330	1,093
A. V. R. R	2,513	25,150
Total	25,485	26,243

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1st to November 22d, 1873.

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873
Penna R. R. 124,388	197,993	99,276	112,997	67,833
A. V. R. R. 410,261	554,475	575,598	559,945	725,234
Total....543,949	752,468	671,433	672,942	793,069

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market since our last has undergone no great change. Prices rule about the same as usual. Prices held here at 3½ cts. per gallon.

PARKER'S.

Sales were made at 89 and 90 cts. per barrel.

REFINED.

The market appears firmer, although prices are without change, we quote nominally 10½@11c. The Eastern market is unchanged.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 22.—Continues to sell well at previous prices. We quote Youghiogheny afloat at 12c, and Ohio river coal at 10@11c at retail, Ohio river at 15a 16c; Kanawha river, 18@19c; Youghiogheny, 19@20c; Indiana cannel, 22c, and Kanawha cannel, 24c, delivered to consumers. Anthracite is steady at $10 50 per ton.

LOUISVILLE.

November 22.—We quote Pittsburgh at 20c for retail and 15c by the barge load afloat. Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy retail at 18c, and Kentucky at 15@17c per bushel by rail, and Anthracite at $9 from the barge.

CINCINNATI.

November 24.—Addy, Hall & Co. furnish the following report: The market is still very dull, inquiry being entirely for harcoal Foundry brands, which are somewhat firmer at a decline in price. Low grades have no demand and quotations are nominal. Following are the quotations of Pig Iron, for week ending this day:

	HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Harging Rock, No. 1, per ton		$19 441
do	No. 2, do	17 459
do	Forge, do	16 463
do	No. 1, do	17 459
do	Forge, do	16 463
Alabama, No. 1	do	18 459
Missouri, No. 1	do	19 441
do	No. 2, do	17 459
	HOT BLAST STONE COAL.	
Missouri, No 1, per ton		20 441
Missouri, forge	do	18 463
Ohio, No 1	do	17 459
Ohio, forge	do	16 463
	COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hat'g Rock, Car Wheel, per ton		23 465
Missouri	do	20 463
Kentucky	do	17 465
Tennessee	do	18 469
Georgia	do	18 469
Alabama	do	19 463
Machinery and forge	do	17 465
Ohio	do	16 @41

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 22.—Demand good, offerings light; good ordinary 12½c; ordinary 12c; net receipts 1 321 bales; exports, coastwise 14; sales; sales 1,7 0 bales; stock 32,932 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 22.—Market firm; middlings 14¾c; net receipts 4,629 bales; exports coastwise 2,503; sales 2,000 bales; stock 96,387 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 22.—Market quiet and firm; middlings 14½c; low middlings 13½c; strict good ordinary 14@14½c; net receipts 1,914 bales; exports coastwise 650 bales; sales 600 bales; last evening 500 bales; stock 39,334 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 22.—Firmer, middlings 14¾@14¾c; low middlings 14c; strict good ordinary 14c; net receipts 2,277 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,224 bales; coastwise 339 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 40,629 bales.

Pork Packing Around the Falls.

The following returns show the aggregate of hogs killed for packing during the current season as compared with last season, with the total number now open.

Packers.	No. Slaugh.	Brek.	In Pens.
Fred. Leib, Louisville	8,000		2,000
Gwaley & Co., Louisville	5,000		3,000
O. W. Thomas & Co., Louisville	7,518		2,203
Jarvis & Co., Louisville	6,500		None
Hughes, Goslee & Co., Louisville	3,600		
Hamilton & Bro., Louisville	7,500		1,000
Total	35,118		7,100
Guthrie, Martin & Co., Jeffersonville	8,200		4,000
McMahan & Co., New Albany	3,100		459
Total	46,418		12,159
Last season	75,250		

Courier Journal.

Boston Fish Market.

There is an improved feeling in the market for codfish; prices of Georges are quoted, and there is less anxiety to crowd stocks upon the market. The stock of Georges is light at Gloucester, and is held at $5 50@5 75. Bank fish are quiet. The jobbing demand is fair, but not likely to be large while meat and poultry is as cheap as they are now.

We quote Cod at $3 00 for small and $3 50 packed by small; Georges $5 50@6 00; Bank at $4 25@ 4 50 @ qtl. Western Bank Codfish are in demand at $4 20@4 60. Nova Scotia fish are in fair demand at $4 25@4 50. Newfoundland at $5 50@6 25. Halibut have been selling at $1 10@1 75 for loose; and $2 25 @ qtl, packed. Large Bass 9 3-4c. Shore Mackerel in fair demand at $2 50@2 75 @ qtl, for English loose; American, $2 00@2 25.

The market for Mackerel is unsettled. The Bayfleet have all returned from their recent trips, and most of them will lay up for the present. Bay 1s and 2s are very firm, and have advanced from $1 to $2, and are irregular, some of the more recent arrivals bringing as high as $25 @ brl. The stock is light for the season.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Lake Superior Iron Production.

The employed statistics are from the Marquette *Mining Journal*, Nov. 15:

The total shipments from the Lake Superior iron district, by water, for the season of 1873, in gross tons, are as follows:

	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.
From Marquette	525,929	24,732
From Escanaba	475,630	8,648
From L'Anse	12,410	
Total	1,013,970	33,380

A small amount may yet be sent away from Escanaba, and the Keystone from the many cargoes to send about 1,000 tons of ore to Duluth before the close of the season. The Republic is now loading and sending considerable ore by rail to Wisconsin, and other companies are shipping to local furnaces.

Hog Packing at Chicago.

At Chicago the packing since the 1st of November amounts to 169,920 head, against 59,750 for the same time last year. The total packings since October 1 is 785,000, against 1,062,336 the same time last year. The comparative November packing in that city is as follows:

1873	169,920
1872	59,750
1871	94,000
1870	93,289

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Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, the result of self-abuse; a frightful vice, so fatal in its influence upon the system, and which produces some of the following effects as nervousness, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, diseases of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, defective memory, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

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Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment. DA

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1873—5:30 P. M.

The Clearing House to-day, for the first time since September 20th, issued an official bank statement, with differences from the condition of banks last week, as follows: Loans, Nov. 15, $348,723,400; Nov 22, $348,067,300; specie, Nov. 15, $16,640,400, Nov. 22, $17,609,100; circulation, Nov. 15, 27,357,700; Nov. 22, $27,299,800; deposits, Nov. 15, $16,844,800, Nov. 22, $167,967,200; legal tenders, Nov. 15, $26,005,600, Nov. 22, $30,890,800. According to the above figures the banks are deficient in their reserve $15,250, and if $20,000,000 loan certificates are counted in their liabilities, the banks would be deficient $5,000,000 more. According to the weekly statement the banks had $30,000,000 legal tenders, and according to the daily statements $26,640,000. The following table shows the condition of banks this week compared with the week ending Nov. 20th, to be as follows: Loans Sept. 20th, $348,427,100; Sept. 22d, $348,067,300; Decrease, $360,284,400; Specie Sept. 20th, $18,-844,600; Nov. 22d, $17,568,700; decrease $1,275,900; Circulation September 20th, $27,414,000, November 22d, $27,299,800; decrease, $114,400; deposits September 20th, $168,445,100; November 22d, $167,967,200; decrease $30,012,900; legal tenders September 20th, $30,230,900, November 22d, $30,890,800; decrease $340,100. Money was active and at the Clearing House afternoon, with considerable business at 1.32 to 1-16 at the close. Loans were quiet at 5@6. Foreign Exchange heavy and lower, closing at 109½ for prime bankers, 60 days sterling, and 108 for sight. Gold ranged from 109¾ to 110¾, and closed at the latter figure. Rates paid for carrying, 3-32, 1-16, 3-64, 1 and 7 per cent. gold. Clearings, $20,-253,000. The Sub-treasurer disbursed to-day $33,-886. Customs receipts for the week, $1,700,000. Total for the same time were $5,225,000, of which $5,000,000 were general merchandise; and the remainder dry goods. Specie shipments for the week, $550,000, principally silver bars. Produce exports were over $7,500,000.

Government is closed quiet and firm. State bonds quiet at nominal prices.

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	114⅞	6-20's, '67	114⅝
5-20's, '62	108¾	6-20's, '68	114⅝
5-20's, '64	109¾	New '67	114
5-20's, '65	110	10-40's	108
5-20's, '65, new	113⅛	Currency 6's	110

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri	88	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, old	71¾	North Carolina, old	22
Tennessee, new	71¾	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	35¾		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation opened firm, but soon weakened and prices declined ¼ to ½ per cent. At the first call there was an improved feeling and a partial recovery ensued, but later the market was lower and irregular. After one there was a general advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 2¼ per cent, from lowest points, dealings also increasing. At the final close there was a slight reaction, but the market closed steady in tone. The leading features were the weakness of Union Pacific, Central Lake Shore and Wabash. The sales were 30,000 Western Union, 20,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 Wabash, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 500 Panama, 4,500 Ohios, 11,000 Central, 4,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Lake Shore, 1,000 St. Joseph, 2,500 Northwest, 1,000 Rock Island, Canton, 54 St. Paul, 30½

Do pf'd	71¾	Do preferred	65
Quicksilver	9	Toledo and Wabash	41½
Adams Express	84	Do preferred	65
Wells, Fargo & Co	63	Fort Wayne	93
American Express	57½	Terre Haute	8
U. S. Express	86½	Do preferred	15
N. Y. Central	88¾	Chicago & Alton	89
Pacific Mail	28⅝	Do preferred	92
Erie	40	Cleve. Col. & Cin.	66
Erie preferred	66	Burlington & Quincy	66
Harlem	111¾	Lake Shore	76½
Harlem preferred	119	Panama	91
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	96
Fitchburg	88	Hartford & Erie	21½
Northwestern	41½	Delaware & Lack	91¾
Do preferred	68¾	Wabash	41¾
Rock Island	88	Do preferred	63¾
N. J. Central	93½	Chesapeake & Ohio	21
P. F. W. & C	75	Ohio & Mississippi	24½
Do preferred	93¾		
Terra Haute	8		
Do preferred	15		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 22, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm at $5@5 90.

Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 spring $1 10; No 2 $1 08@1 08¾; No 3 spring 99@$1 00; cash $1 02½; seller December 1 04; seller January, No. 2, $1 04@1 01. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 40@40¼; spot 40¾@40¾; seller December, rejected 39c. Oats quiet; No. 2 32¼ cash 33@33½ seller January, rejected 31½ cash. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 56@56¾. Barley dull and nominal; fall No. 2 $1 26@1 35.

Provisions—Quiet and lower. Pork 12c cash; 12¾@12¾c seller January; 14¾c seller February. Lard in fair demand and firmer at 8½@8¾c cash; 8½c seller January, 8 3-4c seller February. Bulk meats firm at 6½@6¾c for shoulders, loose, 12 to 20 days; salt 7½c, long and short clear seller December; 6½c packed.

Whisky—Steady and in moderate demand at 89½c. Freights to Buffalo 90 @ 90, 10c asked in wheat.

New York Petroleum Market.

November 22.—Petroleum: Prices of both Crude and Refined have again yielded a little to buyers, owing to the large production and continued light crude export demand. The sales comprise 5000 bbl., Crude, in bulk, at 6 cents; 500 do delivered next month's delivery, 12¾@13; 10,000 do., for December, 13; 2500 do., for March, 14; 10,000 do., for April, May and June, 15,000 casks, for early delivery, 20½. Naptha, 5000 bbls, sold at 8½@9 cents; the market closed at 13 cents spot, and 13¾@14 for April delivery for Refined, 5 in bulk and 5,000 bbls under for Crude, and 9 for Naphta. At Philadelphia there has been no movement in Refined, and prices for the nominal price is 13@13¾ cents for Refined. The primary markets continue depressed, and prices irregular, closing at 90@95 cents at Titusville, 80@81 at Parker's Landing, 85@87c at Petroleum Centre, $1 at Oil City, and $1.05@1.07½ at Titusville.

Exports since Jan. 1, 1873

From New York	gallons	130,215,645
Other Ports		79,137,156
Total	gallons	209,352,801
Same Time, 1871	gallons	136,087,460
1870		126,087,460

—*Shipping List*

New York Hop Market.

November 22.—The market remains very quiet, and, with large receipts of 1873 crop, lower prices have been accepted for domestic. Brewers buy sparingly in view of uncertainty as to future values but, but holders do not, for the most part urge their stocks, and prices of good grades are well sustained on quotations rates. The sales reported, about 150 bales domestic at from 30 cents up to 48, according to quality. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 20th inst.:

	Bales
Domestic receipts for the week	209
Total receipts since S. pt. 1, 1873	8,457
Total receipts for same period in 1872	11,100
Total receipts for same time in 1871	15,200
Imports for the week	2,247
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1873	7,602
Total imports for same period, 1872	2,146

PHILADELPHIA.

November 22.—Hops are more in request, buyers manifesting more disposition to meet the market. We quote New York, 1873, at 35@36c; eastern do at 40@42c; Wisconsin do, at 38@43c; English, 1872s, at 40@45c; Bavarian at 40@45c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Cotton in moderate request at 15¾c. Flour—Receipts, 7,000 barrels and State $8 50@6 00; common to good, $6 25@6 40; good to choice, $6 90@7 20. Whisky is very strong at 90c. Wheat quiet; less active. No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 @$1 43½; No 2 Milwaukee firm. Corn less active; prime western mixed in store, 69c; afloat 69½@70c; white 65@65c. Hay firm at 95@$1. Leather quiet at 27@28c. Wool steady at 49@51c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Crude Petroleum 4½c; refined 12c. Pork weak at 14¼c. Cut meats steady at 5¾c; Middles firm at 7¾@8c. Lard steady at 8¾@ 8¾c. Butter steady at 22@26c. Cheese firm at 14¾@ 15c. Molasses—Sugar house quiet, prime to choice nominal and unchanged; Muscovado, 32@34c; New Orleans, 45@55c. Rice steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 7@7½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, $1 40@.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—Flour active and firm, with advancing tendency. Wheat prices unchanged. Corn firm, active and unchanged. Oats quiet; mixed western 46c. Oats—Mixed western 45@47c; white 50@55c. Rye steady and in moderate demand. Provisions quiet and unchanged: Western butter steady. Coffee unchanged. Whisky active at 90c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 22.—Cotton, demand fair and market firm at 14¾@15c. Corn, demand fair and firm at 50c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, November 22.—From statistics gathered by E. F. Howard, of this city, Secretary of the National Pork Packers Association, it appears that the number of hogs packed to date this season in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Peoria and Des Moines is 630,661, or 155,259 more than at the same period last season. Chicago shows an excess of 108,661, Cincinnati (estimated) of twenty thousand, Milwaukee 8,500, Indianapolis 21,462 St. Louis shows a falling off of 41,116, Louisville 29,062 and Peoria 9,000. Returns from a dozen smaller packing points in Iowa and Indiana, all show an increase in the number packed over the same time last year.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Cuba	November 26	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	November 26	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	November 26	Glasgow.
Silesia	November 27	Hamburg
Pereire	November 29	France.
Aragon	November 29	Bristol.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Exeter	R. R. Abrams	Wheeling.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet ten inches and falling.

The marks last evening indicated four feet ten inches of water, and falling. The weather during the day was cloudy, with a warm rain in the evening. Business on the landing on Saturday was dull. Freights continue scarce.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Sinking of the Steamboat Henry Probasco.

CINCINNATI, November 22—The steamer Henry Probasco sunk off Grand Chain, eighteen miles above Cairo, on Friday night. She lies on the rocks with her bow out of and stern in twelve feet of water. She is broken and badly twisted. She has not little freight and was en route to this city from New Orleans. Her passengers have been taken care of by the Idlewild. The Probasco is about two years old, and owned by her builders, J. R. Stewart & Co., of Madison, Ind. She is valued at $45,000, and insured for $33,000, in Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh offices. The wrecking steamer has gone to her assistance from Cairo.

River stationary, with twelve feet in the channel and raining at ten o'clock. Departed—Barrington, for Memphis; Shannon and John Means and barges, for New Orleans. No arrivals.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 22.—Down—Mary Alice and barges, Katie, W. J. Lewis, Up—Rob Mitchell, Pargaud. Cloudy and Cool. River falling.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 22.—Warm and raining steadily all day. Departed—Ella, White river; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; City of Helena, St. Louis.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—River twelve feet and stationary. Departed—Arrington, Memphis; Shannon, John Means and barges, New Orleans.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 22.—River fallen four-teen inches; six feet on the shoals. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Raining all day. Cloudy and damp.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 22.—Cloudy and raining lightly. River twelve inches. Down—Lay Up—Quickstep, H. S. Turner, George Roberts, Charmer, River. Down—Raven, Mary Ament, Grey Eagle, Nick Longworth, all with fair to good trips. Business slight.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—The steamer Henry Probasco, which sunk on the caves near Wheeling, Stewart & Co., of Madison, which built her. She is two years old and worth $45,000. Insured for $30,-000 in Cincinnati, Wheeling and Hartford companies.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Ar

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1873.

	Cents.
Benziger Bros., New York	3
Ed. of Paper Poplar Bluffs, Mo	3
Grasser John, Doniphan, Mo	3
Hildebrand Mrs. Rachiel, Jackson, C. H., Ohio	2
Richardson Miss Fannie, Cincinnati, O	3
Suster Fred, New York	3
Sec of Treasury, Washington, D. C	3
Zeller Geo., Philadelphia, Pa	3

E. C. NEALEY, P. M.

HON. JOHN M. READ, the retiring Chief Justice, has declined the banquet tendered by the Attorneys of the Allegheny county bar.

Republican Meeting in the Eleventh Ward.

The Eleventh Ward Republicans will meet this (Monday) evening at 74 o'clock to make arrangements for the primary meeting.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson

Will deliver the fifth lecture of the Library Association course in Library Hall to morrow evening commencing at eight o'clock. Miss Dickinson has always been greeted by large audiences in Pittsburgh, as she will lectures to-morrow evening "For Your own Sake," if course all who can will go to hear her of not for their own sake at least for hers.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Proposition to Levy an Extra Tax, in Lieu of Keeping the Streets in Repair.

The Committee on Street Railways met in the clerk's office on Saturday afternoon. The President of several street railways were present and requested the committee to report an ordinance exempting them from keeping the streets traversed, clean and in epair, the companies to pay an additional tax of $30 per car in consideration thereof. The committee, after consultation agreed to report the several propositions made them to councils with a resolution directing the preparation of an ordinance by the Ordinance Committee, relieving the companies, on payment of a special tax per car, the amount to be fixed by councils.

The committee then adjourned.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Plans and Grades Approved.

The Survey Committee met Saturday afternoon at Municipal Hall, Mr. Fleming in the chair.

A plan of the location of Stanton avenue, involving a change at its intersection with McCandless avenue was presented.

Mr. Seely moved that action be deferred until next meeting, to await opinion of the Avenue Improvement Commissioners, prevailed.

Location plans of Shetland street from Fifth avenue to Centre avenue, Emma and Wadsworth streets, and an extension of Beelen street to Soho street were presented and approved.

The Engineer was ordered to prepare a location plan for the extension of Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river.

An ordinance opening Northumberland street was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Williams, Goss and Seely, in conjunction with the City Engineer.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Monday, December 1st.

POLITICAL.

Sixth Ward Republican Meeting.

A meeting of Republicans, largely attended, was held Saturday evening in the Ann street school house.

Mr. Robert Fowler called the meeting to order and nominated Geo rge W.Backofen, Esq., as chairman, who was unanimously elected.

The following names were suggested for nomination to the offices named:

Select Council—Samuel Morrow, W. G. Mahaffey, Jacob Keebler.

Common Council—Edwin Bindley, Lamartine E. Backofen, William J. Flinn, J. M. Robitzer, Henry Tatnal, John M. Killen.

School Directors—Hugh McMaster, John Wigley, Ramon Northcraft.

Assessor—Richard Sloan, H. J. Thomas.

Assistant Assessors—Samuel Greer, Jacob Miller.

Judge of Election—William Flinn.

Inspector—Marshal Fowler. Jno. E. Everson.

Return Inspector—Samuel Greer, George W. King, Christian R. Jacoby.

Constable—Bennett Lake.

Saturday, November 29th, 1873, was fixed as the day for the primary election and the hours, between four and seven o'clock p. m.

On motion it was decided to appoint additional officers for conducting the election and Daniel Sherry was appointed Inspector, and James Munn, Return Inspector.

RUMORED DEFALCATION?.

The City Treasury Intact — Alleged Irregularities Elsewhere.

All day Saturday the air was full of rumors that there had been a heavy defalcation in this city, but no one seemed able to name the parties in default, or the amount thereby repaid the rumors that were flying from tongue to tongue. Dame Rumor never stops till she fixes the scandal or the default somewhere, and as the day wore on it was broadly hinted that the City Treasury was involved to a large amount. The friends of Mr. Magee, City Treasurer, indignantly denied the charge, and in the shortest possible time, and in the fewest and most emphatic words, were assured that the city funds were intact to a cent. Not only so, but the faithful keeping of the books scrutiny into his accounts. Mr. McGowan, City Controller, indorsed the statements of the Treasurer to the fullest extent; and as he holds the vouchers for every dollar paid, can be pledged his word on his knowledge of the facts, that the City Treasury is just as it should be—not a dollar but could be properly accounted for. And as far as the City Treasury is concerned, there is not one word of truth in the rumor.

We are gratified in being able to assure our readers that there is nothing wrong in the management of the City Treasury.

SENTENCE DAY.

Judge Stowe Passes Judgment in a Number of Cases.

The Criminal Court met at ten o'clock Saturday morning, Judge Stowe on the bench, when the following sentences were imposed:

D. Voltz was fined $50 and costs for illegal liquor selling.

A fine of one dollar and costs was imposed on James Patton, found guilty of assault and battery.

Jerrey Keefe, who plead *nolo contendere* to illegal liquor selling was fined $50 and costs.

A fine of $1 and costs was imposed on David Wilson for assault and battery upon a boy.

James Dugan, who was convicted on a charge of resisting and obstructing an officer, was next arraigned. W. D. Moore, Esq., in behalf of the prisoner, stated that the resistance was made when the officer attempted to levy upon some of the property of the defendant, without authority the Constable endeavored to exercise in the most provoking manner. His Honor, Judge Stowe, in passing sentence, said that while he would reprimand officers for every breach of duty, nevertheless it is the intention of the Court to protect them while on duty. A fine of $50 and costs, and a sentence of ten days in jail, was imposed.

Dugan, it will be recollected, was convicted of unmercifully whipping his little boy, and was fined $100 and costs for that offence.

William Wayman was fined $50 and costs for illegal liquor selling.

Elijah Barker, found guilty of unlawfully shooting, was fined $25 and costs.

THE BOAT AT THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

William Sharkey, who plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling, was next called. The District Attorney said this case was outside of the ordinary cases of this kind. Sharkey had been running the boat in the Allegheny river, near the Railroad bridge, from which he had been selling liquor without license.

Judge Stowe—That is the Johnny Walls boat.

Col. Bayne—Yes, sir.

Mr. Moore explained that Sharkey was not a citizen, and that the offense was committed through ignorance of the laws.

Judge Stowe said in cases like this more severity was demanded than in the ordinary cases of illegal liquor selling, and accordingly imposed a sentence of $25 and costs.

SEVERE SENTENCE ON A MAGISTRATE.

John Rauber, Justice of the Peace of St. Clair borough, found guilty of larceny by bailee of $25, was next arragined. His Honor said he had never known a mere outrageous case of injustice and oppression, among the many cases resulting from the election of bad men to the position of Justices of the Peace, but in this case he attributed it to ignorance and the common law of Squires, which is to get all they can and keep all they get. He then sentenced the defendant to six months imprisonment in the Work House.

William Davis, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, and who was found guilty of simple assault and battery, was fined fifteen dollars and costs.

SECRET ORDERS.

John M. Hallet, constable of Elizabeth, convicted of false pretences, by which the county was swindled out of considerable costs was next called. Judge Stowe said he was always ready to hear friends of prisoners in regard to their condition, circumstances, health &c., but desired it to be known that when any one undertakes to disguise himself in a jotter under the assumption that he is a member of any order, and that as such he will be influenced in imposing sentence, that person is laboring under a grave mistake. His Honor added that such a course had been pursued in the case. He said that there were certain circumstances in the case not altogether positive, which in view of the fact that this was the first case of the kind, induced him to be lenient. The prisoner was fined $25 and costs and sentenced to jail for ten days. His Honor then gave notice that persons convicted hereafter of defrauding the county in this way will be seriously dealt with.

John Keys was fined $15 and costs, for assault and battery, in slapping the face of Benjamin Rush Bradford. Court then adjourned until Saturday next, the argument list to be resumed before all the judges on Monday.

STEAM BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

PITTSBURGH TRIUMPHS IN THE TESTS.

Carroll's Double Riveted Iron Boilers Exploded at Five Hundred Pounds.

The Flues Collapse, but the Shell Remains Unmoved---How the Test is Regarded.

On Saturday afternoon the first successful boiler test of the series of experiments which have been going on here for some days, under the supervision of the Government Commissioners, and in pursuance of the appropriation by Congress of $100,000, for the purpose of developing the causes of steam boiler explosions, took place on the experimental grounds, Munhall's farm, about six miles from the city, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad. The tests of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, were fizzles, by reason of the packing in the boilers giving way, but on yesterday the Commissioners determined on "bursting" one of the boilers, and the result shows a victory for D. W. C. Carroll & Co., of this city, manufacturers of one of the boilers yesterday experimented upon.

ANOTHER FIZZLE ON THE CINCINNATI BOILER

The Commissioners first tried the Cincinnati boiler, which was of iron, single riveted and manufactured by Tudar & Co., of Cincinnati, the shell being No. 3 and the flues of 3-10 iron. A pressure of 319 pounds was attained, but the leaks were so bad that it was impossible to increase the pressure.

CARROLL & CO.'S DOUBLE RIVETED BOILER.

The Commissioners next turned their attention to the double riveted iron boiler, made at the Wayne Iron Works. This boiler was of quarter-inch iron, the flues also being of quarter-inch iron and was made by the well known firm of D. W. C. Carroll & Co., to whose credit, be it said, a highly successful test was secured. The firing was done entirely by coal, the grate bars in the furnace having been constructed in a different manner from those under the Cincinnati boiler, and the use of benzine was therefore not resorted to at all. The furnace was filled up with coal and the doors closed, and the heating accomplished in the gradual way desired by the Commission.

THE GAUGE ON THE BOILER REGISTERS WRONG.

The crowd posted themselves on the hill sides to the right and left of the hollow where the boilers are located, and after a while had the satisfaction of seeing the gague on the boiler rise up to between three and four hundred. It was thought by a great many that there was a higher pressure on than that indicated by the gauge on the boiler, and accordingly Mr. George Houghton, Local Inspector of Louisville entered the "bomb proof" when he discovered that the Blake gauge, (the only gauge by the way which seems to have registered correctly,) showed a marked difference in pressure, and he immediately came to the door, opened it and beckoned to the people, some of whom had already left their places of shelter and were heading toward the boiler, under the impression that the gauge thereon was regeltering correctly, and that there was no danger, to warn them of the peril they were in when the

CLIMAX WAS REACHED.

The gauge just before the collapse stood at five hundred pounds which was so reported by Mr. Houghton. Mr. Houghton was standing by the door of the "bomb proof," as stated, when the collapse occurred, and was slightly scalded about the forehead and upon one hand, which was all the mishap that occured.

An examination of the boiler was subsequently made, when it was found that both flues had collapsed, one being vertical and the other lapping, but the shell was intact, was not moved in its position, and there was not the slightest evidence of damage to any part of it. Water was thrown three hundred and eighty feet in front of the boiler up the hill, and on both sides of the boiler a distance of one hundred and sixty eight feet.

HOW THE TEST IS REGARDED.

The test is regarded as a most successful one indeed, and to no one can it be more satisfactory than Messrs. Carroll & Co., whose boilers already have a world-wide reputation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of G. W. DeCamp, assignee of E. W. Thomas vs. McNitt, previously reported, the jury is out.

Injunctions were granted in the following cases:

Abram Ashmead vs. E. A. Irwin & Co., execution creditors, to restrain them from selling the goods of an alleged bankrupt.

Amos Tenney vs. Reymer & Bros., *et al.*, to restrain execution creditors from selling or disposing of the effects of the Braly's Bend Insurance Co., alleged bankrupts.

STATE SUPREME COURT.—Present, Chief Justice Read, and Justices Agnew, Williams, Sharswood and Mercur.

Court met at ten o'clock, and the judges after having been in consultation, at half-past 12 came into Court and rendered the following opinions:

In the case of Ambrose E. Lynch, the murderer, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Chief Justice Read delivered the opinion, affirming the sentence of the Court below, and remitting the record.

Following is the document in full:

Kirkpatrick & Lynn vs. Bonsall. Affirmed. Larimer vs. Reed. Affirmed.

White vs. Gaston. Affirmed.

Lane vs. Warrington. Affirmed with modifications.

Holliday's appeal. Affirmed.

Clark vs. Bayne. Affirmed.

McMarlan vs. English. Affirmed. Tindle's appeal. Reversed.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*, the business of the term having been disposed of.

COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In relation to the application for a preliminary injunction in the equity case of Wm. Gibson vs. Michael and Beverly Jones, Wednesday next, at 10 A. M., was fixed for a hearing.

In the case of David Hostetter vs. Warden, Frew & Co., exceptions to the answer sustained, and the accounts of the defendants were referred to a master.

Hannah McMahon presented a petition for divorce from her husband, P. McMahon. A subpœna was awarded.

In the case of S. H. Hartman, Trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., a rule to show cause why a certain paper in the possession of one of the defendants should not be submitted to the plaintiff, was, argued this morning, and the decision of the Court reserved.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Kirkpatrick. This Court was in session to-day, but no business of importance was transacted.

CITY MATTERS AND BRIEFS.

THE Pennsylvania Forge, of Everson, Graff & Macrum has resumed operations again.

JAMES MACKRELL, a well known character, has procured a ticket for one year's sojourn at Claremont.

CASPER GRAFF has been committed to jail by Alderman Krehan to answer a charge of larceny on oath Alderman Shaffer.

MRS. MARY EWART, one of our oldest residents, died on Saturday morning at her residence in Millersville. She was eighty-four years of age.

THE Flint Glass Works of Messrs. Bakewell, Pears & Co., and Pipley & Co., have, owing to the depression in trade, suspended operations for the present.

THE Supreme Court rendered no decision in the Lycoming or Stony Brook murder cases, carrying these, with the bulk of the Allegheny county cases, to Philadelphia.

CITIZENS of the south side complain that the ordinance requiring dealers to weigh coal offered for sale is disregarded. A general complaint of the same nature might be made all over the city.

ON SATURDAY, before Alderman Anderson, of Allegheny, a hearing was had in the case of officer Goe, charged on oath of Mr. Hexlup, with larceny of bailee. He was discharged on the honorable discharge of the defendant.

ONE of the Ohio "patent insides," advises its readers when they go to Pittsburgh to stop at the Young Men's Home, where board and lodging is cheap—not more than the publisher of a "patent outside" could pay for.

THE hearing in the case of James Hall *alias* "Jersey," charged with the felonious stabbing of Charles Nill, at the Water street saloon, on the night of the 1st inst., has been postponed, the injured man being unable as yet to attend.

THE CHICAGO *Inter-Ocean* says that a little Indian girl in Bay City is found to be an heir to property in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., valued at over $1,000,000, and sui's have been instituted to secure her right to its possession. Who is she?

WE KNOW of a most worthy family, which includes nine young children, to whom disused apparel will be very acceptable. Any packages of such character, if left at the office of the COMMERCIAL, will be promptly forwarded to their destination.

INQUIRY is made from Salem, O., for a boy named Willis C. Pollock, who ran away from home on Thursday last. The boy is thirteen years of age. He is of light complexion and a very ready talker. His father, I. E. Pollock, will be thankful for information regarding him. It is thought he may be in Pittsburgh.

THAT there is, and during the winter will be a surplus of labor in our city, is quite probable. Nevertheless, any manufacturer or other employer who has need of a thoroughly honest and energetic man, who would be found useful in almost any capacity, can learn where to find one on application at the editorial rooms of this office.

COUNTY PROTHONOTARY elect, B. F. Kennedy, Esq., will assume the duties of his office on Monday next. Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., ex-Recorder, will be chief clerk. Messrs. Swisshelm and Petty, of Mr. Ross' force, will be continued in service. Mr. James Ross will be made docket clerk in the Sheriff's office.

HAMPTON SENTENCED.

Judge Stowe's Address to the Prisoner

An Imprisonment of Two Years and Eleven Months.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, His Honor, Judge Stowe presiding, the District Attorney called up the case of Horace Hovan alias C. G. Hampton, convicted of the larceny of the Safe Deposit bbx, and in whose case the Court on Friday overruled the motion for a new triol.

Mr. Marshall said he had nothing further to offer in regard to the case of Hampton, except to call the attention of the Honor in good faith to the condition of the prisoner, physically. He had consulted physicians in regard to the health of Hampton, and there is but one opinion, and that is that he days are numbered. I hope your Honor, will therefore deal leniently with him.

Judge Stowe said from what he had seen of the prisoner during the trial he felt there was a possibility that he would not live long and he therefore felt inclined to impose as light a a sentence as possible.

Hampton was then directed to stand up and His Honor addressed him as follows:

Your case has attracted considerable attention, not only from the magnitude of the amount alleged to have been stolen, and which the Jury have found was stolen by you, but also from the fact that the peculiarly mysterious circumstances by which it was surrounded raised a suspicion against other parties who were well known, highly respected and who I believe still have that respect. The result of the trial shows those suspicions to have been utterly unfounded. No man whom I have ever known was more strongly and more earnestly, or more faithfully defended than you have been. Your counsel seem to have left nothing undone which would benefit you, and now, as in duty bound, they can only suggest such circumstances as will induce the Court to be linient. I say this, because it is due to the counsel, and to you, if you are not aware of it, and to your friends, to know that every effort was made by your counsel, that could have been made for you. If there has been any error at all committed, either by the Court or the Jury, the responsibility must rest there and not with counsel. I have no hesitation in saying that your health has been such as indicated by your counsel, and it had strong effect upon my feelings, but that must not prevent me from passing the sentence prescribed by law.

The severest sentence I can impose is three years. If the amount stolen was ten millions, that is the sentence, and if it was only ten cents, it is the same. If it should turn out that you should forfeit your life while serving out the sentence, that is with the Almighty and not with the Court. The sentence the Court has is that you undergo an imprisonment of two years and eleven months in the Western Penitentiary.

Hampton looked quite pale and haggard but sat down upon the conclusion of the Judges remarks with a pleasant smile on his countenance. He was neatly dressed, and wore a slight mustache and imperial. He spoke a word with Mr. Marshall, shook hands with him, and, in the custody of the officers, was taken back to Jail.

WILL OF JOHN D. ROBINSON.

The Full Text—A Grand-Daughter Enriched.

On last Saturday 15th inst. Mr. John D. Robinson a well known citizen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was in the saloon of Mr. Wm. Burdett, on Federal street, near the Suspension bridge conversing with a friend. As was his habit he turned from his friend, in a military style, such as had been his vogue for years, placing his right foot behind his left. In effect he fell and, as was subsequently discovered broke his leg. Mr. Burdett, Mr. Price and others of his friends who were present, picked Mr. Robinson up and assisted him to a chair in a rear room of the house where he sat down. He experienced no great pain, at first, but subsequently was made aware that he had met with an accident. Drs. Huselton and Leasure were summoned and it was found that his leg was broken. He was conveyed to a room in Mr. Burdett's house and the attention possible was paid to him by Mr. and Mrs. Burdett. Subsequently he was removed to the residence of Mr. John P. Speer, No. 12 Sheridan avenue where he lingered until the hour of his death about two o'clock Saturday morning.

Some time ago he had spoken to his counsel relative to making a will but had not fixed any positive time for its execution. Indeed, he had gone so far, some time ago, as we learn, as to have a draft the document made which was prepared and ordered to be signed. On Thursday he was called on by his counsel, W. D. Moore, Esq. When this gentleman had visited Mr. Robinson, on previous occasions, the deceased generally passed the intervening hours of the day with him and indulged in some pleasant conversation. On the occasion referred to, however, Mr. Moore, who was accompanied by Frank McGregor, Esq., had no sooner entered the room of the sufferer, than Mr. Robinson said "Have you that paper with you, Mr. Moore?" The latter said the paper—the draft of the will—Mr. Robinson replied "Yes, I want to fix that now." The room was then cleared and Mr. Moore read over the document printed before and Mr. Robinson said it was all right. Witnesses were then called in and the deceased attempted to sign the will, but complained that he could not see, owing to the position of the gas in the room, and asked for a candle. This was furnished and then he called for his spectacles. Having adjusted the latter he twice attempted to sign his name to the paper, but he was so weak and nervous that he failed. His attempt to write "John D. Robinson," on the will as evident and, in one instance the name is almost plainly legible. Fearing doubtless that some trouble might ensue in the matter, he called a friend to his bedside and while that friend held the pen, Mr. Robinson's hand was held to be placed on an atlas which had been selected in the room, and then made his mark [X] to it while one of the witnesses held the candle.

Following is the document in full:

I, John D. Robinson, of the City of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making void all former wills, by me made at any time heretofore made.

First, I direct that all my just debts shall be paid as soon after my death as the means shall come into the hands of my executors, hereinafter named.

Second, I give and bequeath to James P. Speer and W. D. Moore, attorney at law, No. 72 Grant street, hereinafter named and constituted executors of this my last will and testament, all my estate, real, personal and mixed, of every kind, sort and description whatsoever, of which I may die, seized and possessed, to have, hold and use, in trust, for the following specified purposes, and subject to the changes and annuities hereinafter stated.

First, they shall annually collect and pay over to my grand daughter, Margaret Blanche Millard, daughter of Joseph and Clara Millard, the one half of the net income, rents, issues or profits of my said estate until she attains the age of twenty-five years, at which time they shall make over to her, by good and sufficient legal conveyance, the one half of all my said estate, for her sole and separate use, in fee and in perpetuity, subject to the payment of its *pro rata* share of the annuities, hereinafter charged upon my said estate.

Second—They shall annually pay over to Wm. Robinson—Blair and to Mary Blair (children of J. Chist and Anna R. Blair) and to James Alexander Robinson (son of my deceased brother, Alexander Robinson,) each the one-third, equal portion of the remaining one-half of the net income, rents, issues and profits of my said estate, until the youngest of them shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, at which time they shall make over to the said Wm. Robinson Blair, Mary Blair and James Alexander Robinson, each, the equal one-third portion of the one-half of my said estate, by good and sufficient legal conveyance, in fee and in perpetuity, and for the sole and separate use of each one of them, subject to the payment of the *pro rata* share of each, of the annuities hereinafter charged upon said estate.

Third—They shall annually collect and pay over to my cousin, Mary Hays, (daughter of Adam and Charlotte Hays, of Chicago, Illinois,) during her lifetime, the sum of $500 per annum, out of the income, rents, issues and profits of my said estate, and before the payment of the sums declared and ordered to be paid hereinbefore to William Robinson Blair, Mary Blair and James Alexander Robinson respectively, and when the estate in fee shall be conveyed by my trustees, to the parties last named, as herein before provided, shall be made, subject to the said Mary Hays, for and during the term of her natural life for her sole and separate use.

Fourth.—They shall annually collect and pay over to my mother-in-law, Nancy Gallagher, during her life time, the sum of two hundred dollars, for her sole and separate use, out of the income, rents, issues and profit ofs my said estate, before the payment of the sums hereinfore devised and ordered to be paid, respectively to Wm. Robinson Blair, Mary Blair and James Alexander Robinson, and when the estate in fee shall be conveyed to the last named parties as heretofore appointed it shall be conveyed, subject to the payment of the said annuity, of two hundred dollars, to the said Nancy Gallagher, for and during the term of her natural life. In case of the demise of the herein named, Margaret Blanche Millard, before the age of twenty-five years, without lawful issue of her body, then that portion of my estate hereinbefore devised to her shall go to and be vested in fee in the hereinbefore named William Robinson Blair, Mary Blair and James Alexander Robinson, to each of them, one-third of the said portion devised in the said Margaret Blanche Millard, share and share alike, and I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint James P. Speer and William D. Moore, attorneys at law, aforesaid, executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof, I, John D. Robinson, the testator, have to this my last will and testament, written on one sheet and three pages of legal cap, hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Attest: David Lewis, JNO. D. ROBINSON,
F. M. MAGEE. His [X] mark.

The funeral of Mr. Robinson took place from No. 12 Stockton avenue at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will doubtless be largely attended.

THE following candidates for nomination have been suggested by the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth ward. Select Council, T. B. Atterbury; Common Council, H. M. Rolfe; School Directors, Alderman M. Shaffer, D. C. Riply; Constable, A. Sauders and Wm. C. Fees. The primary election will be held next Saturday afternoon, between the hours of four and seven o'clock.

IRON AND STEEL.

IRON MEN ON THE SITUATION.

Annual Meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association—$50,000.000 of Capital Represented—Important Resolutions Adopted—More Currency Demanded—Address of the President and Report of the Secretary.

The annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association was held Thursday, at their office, 322 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Samuel J. Reeves, Esq., president, in the chair. Owing to the fact that very short notice was given, the meeting was not so largely attended as would have been the case under more favorable circumstances. Those present represented $50,000,000 in the iron and steel business.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

occupied half an hour in delivery, and embraced a large number of topics, completely reviewing the business of the association and the condition of the iron trade. Touching the question of iron ship-building, he maintained that it was the duty of Congress to protect our shipping interest from the attacks of free-traders, expressing his dissatisfaction with the resolution recently passed by the National Board of Trade, sitting at Chicago, in which they expressed their belief that the time had come when Congress should allow foreign-built ships to be registered by the United States.

The proposed visit to America of the British Iron and Steel Institute was very pleasantly referred to. He hoped the association would welcome the visitors warmly, and endeavor by all means in their power to give them a proper impression of the greatness of the iron industry of this country.

He dwelt at some length upon the desired union of the various iron associations. It was not necessary to urge its importance. The iron interests of the country are so vast that, if united, their action would always be respected by the entire nation, and the labor of protecting themselves would thereby be greatly lessened.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Charles Wheeler, was read. It shows a very satisfactory financial condition, the association having a balance of $11,256.13 to its credit.

HON. D. J. MORRELL,

referring to the President's address, said our supply of steel rails is now equal to the demand, and we will be able to control our own markets hereafter if prices in England do not so greatly recede that her manufacturers will be able to ship steel rails to this country. In view of this possible event, protection must still be continued. He also said that it was a matter of deep significance that the English government aimed through their consular system to acquaint themselves thoroughly with our progress in iron making; they even sent the second secretary of the legation at Washington on an extended tour throughout the country to observe the effect upon our industries of the recent panic.

Letters from Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Michigan; A. B. Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio; Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, and A. B. Meeker, of Joliet Iron and Steel Company, Chicago, Illinois, was then read.

On motion of Mr. James I. Bennett, of Pittsburg, the letters mentioned, and the various subjects mentioned in the president's address were referred to a committee of seven, who were authorized to report thereon. The committee consisted of Messrs. James I. Bennett, F. W. Noble, James Park, Jr., D. J. Morrell, Joseph Wharton, S. J. Reeves, and J. B. Moorhead.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary, Mr. James M. Swank, read a short business report, after which his annual report was submitted to the association. The latter is an elaborate and unusually interesting paper. We make the following abstract:

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE IRON TRADE.

The high prices for iron of all descriptions which had prevailed in the United States in 1872 gradually declined during the latter part of that year, and this decline, with some effort at a rally in January, continued during 1878. It was not sufficient, however, to restrict production, jeopardize the total capacity of producers, or compel a reduction of wages. The causes of the decline may be found, first, in the natural tendency of high prices to restrict consumption, and thus bring about sharper competition; and second, in the forced substitution at the close of 1872 of the steel for the wrought iron railroads. Owing to these combined causes, the demand for rails and other railway material fell off greatly at the close of 1872, while in some other branches of business, usually requiring large supplies of iron, consumption was considerably curtailed at the same period. This condition of business—restricted consumption and gradually declining prices, with foreign competition still existing, and a tendency in some iron districts to accumulate stocks of pig-iron—prevailed on the 1st of September, when the unprecedented financial crisis commenced by the suspension of a leading banking-house largely interested in railroad securities. This crisis has deranged the whole business of the country, and prices of iron have still further declined, reaching in some lines of the trade to a point far below the cost of production. The blow has been severely felt, and it is exceedingly probable that there will be just this quantity of rails on hand and unsold in the country on the 31st day of December next, with many American mills standing idle for the whole or part of the year. The American make during the year will be about 850,000 net tons (less than last year), of which 150,000 tons will be Bessemer rails.

PRODUCTION OF ROLLED AND FORGED IRON.

An estimate of the production in 1872 and 1873 of the merchant bar mills, plate mills, and other rolling mills, exclusive of rail mills, can be made with some approach to accuracy.

Observing the classification heretofore in use in this office, we submit the following figures for 1872 and 1873, in tons of 2,000 pounds:

	1872.	1873.
Merchant bar and rod	500,000	400,000
Sheet and plate	200,000	250,000
Hoop	30,000	50,000
Nails and spikes	175,000	200,000
Axles, &c	95,000	100,000
Total net tons	1,000,000	980,000
Add iron and steel rails	941,992	850,000
Total rolled iron, net tons	1,941,992	1,830,000

The estimated production in 1871 of rolled iron, other than rails, was given by this office at 710,000 net tons.

The product of the forges and bloomaries of the country, strictly so called, is estimated at 38,000 net tons in 1872, and 50,000 tons in 1873.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

There were produced in the United States in 1872 about 32,000 net tons of cast steel, and in 1873 there will be produced about 28,000 tons. In 1871 there were converted 45,000 net tons of Bessemer steel; in 1872 110,500 tons, and in 1873 it is estimated that there will be converted 140,000 tons. About 85 per cent. of the Bessemer steel that is now converted in American works passes into rails.

The total quantity of pig metal converted in this country by the pneumatic process in the year 1872 was 125,561 gross tons. During the first nine months of 1873 the total quantity converted was 127,384 tons.

Bessemer works, for the conversion of steel and the rolling of rails, are now in operation at the following places: Troy, N. Y.; Johnstown, Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Newburg, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois (two separate establishments), and Joliet, Illinois. The Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Harrisburg, are building a new plant, to be completed in 1874. The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, near Pittsburgh, Pa., are in course of erection, and it is expected will be finished in 1874.

The total annual capacity of the eight Bessemer works now in operation is about 170,000 net tons of rails, to which add Edgar Thomson and new plant of Pennsylvania Steel Works, and the total capacity of the Bessemer works of the United States at the close of 1874 may be placed at 222,000 net tons of rails.

SUMMARY OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Below is a summary in net tons of the ascertained and estimated production of iron and steel in the United States in 1872 and 1873:

	1872.	1873.
Iron and steel rails	941,992	850,000
Other rolled and hammered iron	1,000,000	980,000
Forges and bloomaries	38,000	50,000
Cast steel	32,000	28,000
Bessemer steel	110,500	140,000
Siemens Martin steel	3,000	3,500
Pig iron	2,830,070	2,695,454

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

We estimate the mileage of new track for the year 1872 at only 3,000 miles, a decrease since last year of more than fifty per cent. The year 1871 witnessed the culmination of railroad construction in this country. The number of miles built in that year was 7,779. The reaction commenced in 1872, when 6,427 miles were built. The total railroad construction of 1874 is estimated at 3,000 miles, the same mileage as the estimate for 1873.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS

were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. J. Reeves; vice presidents, A. S. Hewitt, E. B. Ward, S. M. Felton, James I. Bennett, and James Park, Jr.; treasurer, Charles Wheeler; secretary, James M. Swank; Executive Committee, S. J. Reeves, A. S. Hewitt, C. S. Kauffman, S. B. Moorhead, James Park, Jr., Orrin Ewal Roberts, James I. Bennett, Robert H. Lamborn, Alfred Hunt, E. Y. Townsend, Chas. Wheeler, Charles Stewart Wurts, B. Stone, and Col. Edward Harrison.

Messrs. James Park, Jr., James I. Bennett, F. W. Noble, and Joseph Wharton made short addresses upon the condition of the trade and financial matters.

Mr. James Park, Jr., then made a few remarks concerning the necessity of uniformity of duties collected on iron and steel at the various ports of entry, and moved that the subject be referred to the committee on Resolutions, which was done.

On motion of Mr. Park, the clause relating to membership contained in Article IV. of the constitution was amended as follows:

"Upon Bessemer steel, 2 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs.; upon other steel, 2½ cents per ton."

Mr. James I. Bennett, from that committee on Resolutions, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this association attributes the general prosperity of the iron trade of the country, which has characterized the past year and previous years, to the tariff policy of the Government, which has fostered home industry, and enabled many branches of manufactures to obtain a position rendering them independent of foreign rivalry.

Resolved, That the manufacturers of iron and steel in the United States do not regard themselves as in any way responsible for their present embarrassment of their industry, which they have conducted with care and economy, and they are assured that the adoption by Congress of a financial system adequate to the largely increased business of the manufacturing of the country will enable them not only to supply all demands for home consumption, but also to rival older nations in the market of the world.

Resolved, That the horizontal reduction of ten per cent. of duties made by the second section of the act of Congress of June 6, 1872, was unwise and uncalled for, and that it has been detrimental to the revenues of the Government, and should be repealed.

Resolved, That Congress should revise the national banking system, removing the monopoly now enjoyed by existing national banks, prohibiting them from paying interest on demand deposits, and making other wholesome regulations for their government and should devise other means for affording an adequate supply of currency, and for giving it requisite flexibility.

Resolved, That the laws regulating customs duties should have equal and uniform construction and application at all the ports of the United States, and the contrary practice which now prevails should be corrected by the Secretary of the Treasury or by Congress.

Resolved, That the rapid and healthful growth of iron shipbuilding in this country has demonstrated the beneficial influences of the registry laws of the United States, and that under their protection American shipbuilders will be enabled through the improvement and development of our manufactures of iron, to take possession of the carrying trade of the country, foreign as well as inland, thus adding greatly to the prosperity of the nation in peace, and to the strength and resources in time of war. We believe that free trade in ships would check this wholesome progress, would be detrimental to American labor, and injurious to the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That we regard the power given to a single creditor, under the present banking law, to force a debtor into bankruptcy, contrary to the will and to the injury of all others having claims upon the estate, as unjust in principle and disastrous in practice, and in the opinion of this association the law should be so amended as to give to three-fourths of the creditors in interest the right to control the settlement of the affairs of an insolvent, and to prevent them from being subjected to proceedings in bankruptcy.

Resolved, That this association has learned with great satisfaction that the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain propose to visit this country next year, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent and progress of the iron and steel industries of the United States, and promises the members of association will extend to them a hearty welcome, and will take pleasure in showing them their several works, and in otherwise aiding them to accomplish the object of their visit.

Resolved, That the acceptance by the Executive Committee of the trust delegated to this association by the Executive Committee of the United States Centennial Committee, of making an adequate representative collection of the iron ores of the United States for display at the International Exhibition of 1876, is hereby approved; and recognizing the importance and difficulty of the work, the association asks the active co-operation of all manufacturers of iron and steel and producers of ores, and it further invites assistance in the collection of samples of all the fuels, fluxes and refractory materials used in the iron trade or likely to be of use to it.

Mr. Bennett moved that when this association adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet on the first Wednesday of February, 1874, and that the other iron associations be requested through their secretaries to meet with us in joint convention on the following day. The motion was adopted, and the association adjourned.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Some Cogent Objections to It, by an Eminent Philadelphia Lawyer.

Article II., Section 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts, according to population. That is, with a State population of 3,500,000, each Senator should represent 70,000 people. Philadelphia, with a population of 700,000 people, should have ten Senators, to be equally represented with other parts of the State. She can now have but eight Senators; and as the city increases in population in a faster ratio than the whole State, such disparity will increase as long as the Constitution shall so stand. Is this according to Republican principle? Is not one freeman as good as another? The Declaration of Independence taught us to believe as much. The first line in Article one, section one, of this proposed Constitution declares "All men are born free and *equal*." The Constitution of the United states declares: "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." But the citizens of a part of Pennsylvania are to be entitled to all the privileges conferred by this instrument upon the citizens of the other parts of the State. Of so much less consideration are the people of Philadelphia that it will require 100,000 of them, when we are 800,000, to be adequate to have one Senator, while the other 2,200,000 people, out of a population of four millions, will have